

TORNADO OF FLAME.

WHOLE COUNTRIES IN NEBRASKA SWEEP BY FIRE.

Homes, Stock and Crops of Ranchmen Ruined—Burned in Many Directions—Homeless Persons Seek Safety Along Water Courses.

May Be Many Deaths.

The prairie fires which have prevailed in Grant, Cherry, Sheridan and Thomas Counties, Nebraska, since Tuesday have assumed vast proportions. They started in Sheridan County and have thus far burned over a section of country forty miles in width. The damage to hay, ranch property and cattle is enormous, but nothing like an accurate estimate is yet possible. Many lives are supposed to have been lost, and thousands of tons of hay have been burned, leaving the cattlemen destitute. Homes and stock were also burned, and the cattle ranges are ruined. The list of known victims at present is:

James B. L. ranchman.
Two farmers, names unknown.
Ranchman, at Mullen.

The two first named were attempting to save their property by back burning, but the high wind drove the flames on them and cut off all escape before they were aware of their danger. Lacher lived long enough to tell his story to ranchmen who came to his rescue after the flames had passed. Thousands of thousands of head of cattle are grazing in Cherry, Thomas, Grant and the other counties where the fires are raging. These cattle were sent from the southern part of the State, where the drought has been felt, heavily to graze for the winter. It is feared a large proportion of these cattle have perished. Several ranch houses are reported to have been destroyed, and there is probability of a large loss of human life.

The fires began several days ago and the line of the railroad for several counties is obscured by the dense smoke. Farmers and stock growers from Custer and parts of neighboring counties, where crop failure was complete of both grain and hay, moved into Cherry, Thomas, Grant and Hooker Counties this fall and took hay lands on lease. They cut hay enough to carry their stock through the winter, when the drought has not raged, and moved their cattle and horses up to Cherry and the other "sand hill" counties, where the fires are now raging.

Nothing like the present disaster has happened for so long. In the numerous streams in the affected section it is presumed many of the ranchmen have succeeded in taking their families to these water courses and thus avoided danger. The flames are not driven high, since the grass is not tall, consequently anyone reaching a stream can escape death unless overcome by the dense smoke. Thursday night was a direful one in a large portion of the sand hills. Devastating fires swept through the western part of Grant and Cherry Counties all day, burning on the north side of the Burlington Railroad track to within about four miles of Hyattsville. Lashed on by a furious wind, the fires traveled at a pace that carried devastation and destruction. The fire on the railroad was started the first of the week by a man and his pipe about ten miles northwest of Alliance. The man was drunk, and in filling and lighting his pipe threw the burning match to the ground, where it ignited the grass. In a twinkling it started, which, fanned by the north-west wind, at once set out on its mission of destruction.

MISS FAIR AND HER FORTUNE.

Young California Millionaire Heiress, Rumor Says, Is Soon to be Married.
Miss Virginia Fair, the young California millionaire heiress, who, rumor says, is to be married soon, is a 24-year-old, unaffected, unassuming, and of quiet tastes and moorish demeanor. She possesses exceptional vivacity, and in appearance is short and plump, has a wavy hair, bright black eyes, a good skin, and a nose of the retroussé pattern. The Miss Fair is at present enjoying an income of \$500,000 a year. Her fortune, which she is not to receive for six years, amounts to about \$15,000,000. This was left her by her mother, who died two years ago. Miss Fair's father, ex-Senator James C. Fair of Nevada, is one of California's multi-millionaires. She will probably inherit a large share of his wealth. Her education was acquired in the Convent of the Sacred Heart in San Francisco. She is a good musician, and speaks French and German. She is a devoted Roman Catholic.

CUT RATES IN FLOUR.

Millers Fall Out and the Retailer Reaps a Profit.
Flour has taken the place of sugar as the bone of contention among the wholesale grocers of Chicago and the Northwest. A combine, consisting of the Pillsbury, Washburn, and other western Consolidated Milling company, has gone to pieces. One result of the war is that grocers and dealers for several hundred miles around are flocking to Chicago and taking advantage of the free and open market. For some time the three concerns named have had a community of interests. Their plan of business was to send products to local jobbers on consignment, the latter agreeing to abide by and sell at the prices established by the "Big Three." Their profit came in as a commission of 25 cents a barrel. Competition was keen and prices were frequently shaded when it was necessary to do so to secure an order. When the knife was put into the sugar price-list the four schedule flour went to suit—sympathetically. Jobbers who found their sales dropping off complained to the "Three" and asked them to enforce the maintenance of rates. The Pillsbury and Northwest men were perfectly willing to grant the request and notified jobbers to live up to their agreement. The Washburn-Croby representatives took

NEW SOIL FOR PLOWS.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS SOON TO BE OPENED.

All That Is Needed Is the President's Proclamation—White Man's Civilization Will Follow—Funds to Be Created for the Use of Indians.

Waiting for the Word.

All that now prevents the settlement of the Yankton (S. D.) Indian Reservation by white settlers is the proclamation of the President. The treaty has been signed, the allotment of lands to the Indians has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and Congress has made an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the treaty. This land will be readily taken, as it is desirable, being in a country that produced good crops this year, and one which is rated as the best corn-producing country in the State.

The Yankton Indian Reservation lies within the borders of Charles Mix County. Outside the reservation the country is well settled, and contains three thriving villages and a great many well-cultivated farms. Negotiated with these Indians were concluded Dec. 31, 1892. By the treaty this made the Indians released to the United States 100,000 acres of choice farming land, which will soon be open to settlement to homesteaders at \$15 per acre. The sum thus realized will go to reimburse the government for the amount paid the Indians for their land. There are about 2,000 of these Indians, who have made considerable progress in civilization, and have all taken land in severalty and become citizens of the United States. They are now entitled to vote for State officers.

The soil of the reservation is a rich, black alluvial and vegetable mold, slightly sandy, and from one to four feet deep. The surface soil is underlain by a clay, or more properly a calcareous marl subsoil which has a remarkable facility of holding moisture and enables vegetation to withstand practical droughts such as would ruin crops in a less favored country. The reservation is in the celebrated corn and stock belt of South Dakota, and when thrown open to settlement will give the homesteaders some of the best land in the West. The reservation is on the land in Charles Mix County, outside the reservation, the yield, per acre, of crops in 1893 was: Wheat, 24; oats, 50; corn, 62; flax, 11; barley, 24; rye, 19; potatoes, 150.

As yet no railroad penetrates the reservation or the county in which it

is located, but one road terminates four miles from the northern boundary and another road terminates at the Missouri River, three miles from the eastern boundary of the reservation. A railroad has been surveyed from the city of Yankton, through the reservation, to the western boundary of Charles Mix County. The Yankton Indians are making satisfactory progress in civilization, and already many of them are capable of taking care of themselves, and for such, it is believed, it would be better if all pecuniary aid from the government were withdrawn, throwing them wholly upon their own resources.

HOME OF THE KICKAPOOS.

Rich and Beautiful, and Inhabited by a Lazy, Worthless People.
It will not be long before the Kickapoo Indian reservation in Oklahoma Territory is thrown open to settlement, and when that time comes the sun this curious race of people will have nearly set. Already the note of approaching dissolution of the tribe is sounded in the McCrae bill, which provides for the selling of the public lands in the reservation at public auction. This measure is in the interests of the cattlemen, and is regarded as an outrage against the poor citizens who are clamoring for homes in this, the almost last, remnant of the public domain. The reservation consists of 200,000 acres, and is of great value. It is timbered, well watered, and the soil in the South Canadian River valley is as black and rich as Illinois prairie loam.

A MILL THAT NEEDS A FINER SIEVE.

On the battlefield of Ping Yang are many dead Chinese partially buried, and the stench from their bodies is terrible. It is now reported that the Chinese infantry cut through the Japanese at Ping Yang, but it is said that the Chinese cavalry was easily destroyed, as the horses stood in the mud and their riders were shot before they could extricate themselves. Chinese officials report that a battle occurred near Yi Chow and that the Japanese were repulsed southward, with a loss of 3,000 men on each side.

HARRY OLNEY and Charles Dalton were found dead in a room at the Metropolitan Hotel in Brooklyn. They had retired, leaving a gas turned on full blast. Olney, who was 25 years of age and resided in Brooklyn, was at one time a jockey, and Dalton was connected with race tracks.

THE KICKAPOO INDIAN WHO POSSESSES THE LARGEST DOMAIN IS CONSTITUTIONALLY LAZY.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for November 4.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath.—Mark 2: 28.
This lesson is found in Mark 2: 23-28; 3: 1-6. Jesus is Lord of the Sabbath. This is a day in which there is much of Sabbath controversy, and we have in our lesson the solution, for the most of us, of the whole matter. It is voiced for us in the golden text. We are not enslaved by days. We are not bound. Ours is a spiritual religion, and the Master of our souls is also Master of all the soul's exercises. Christ is greater than any altar that enshrines him, or any day that worships him. He is above the day, as he is above the altar. And as to prove and witness to his supremacy, he comes and takes the old ceremonial day and by the example of the early churches, filled with his spirit, sets it aside for the sake of a new day, which shall carry all that was truly holy in the old institution and much that was not known as sacred, beside the day of his resurrection, the Christian's holy day. Every Sunday repeats the golden text.

He went through the cornfields on the Sabbath day. "The Son of man is Lord of the Sabbath." He was doubtless on his way to some Sabbath appointment, and the fields were necessarily passed through on the way. That is quite different from making the fields, as with some of us, often, the place of quest on the Lord's day. But in a sense, too, he passed right through the Sabbath in his errands of love. He was going about doing good, and this earth with all it possessed of ground and gift was his passage way to hearts. He had something better than the keeping of days in mind. He was after souls.

CLOTHING MEN UNITE.

Organization Backed by Millions Formed to Stop Profitable Bankruptcy.
Twenty-five of the largest wholesale manufacturers in Chicago, according to a dispatch, have organized a strong defensive association. They propose to reorganize the system of credit, to protect their interests when threatened by hostile legislation, and to grapple as one firm with organized labor, should concerted action be necessary. There are thirty-one large establishments in Chicago where men's and youths' clothing is made. The twenty-five manufacturers, under the name of the Merchants' Association of Chicago, represent an invested capital of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and employ from 10,000 to 15,000 tailors, cutters and seamstresses. The first object is said to be to prevent overbuying by that class of merchants which goes into bankruptcy just after laying in a large stock of goods. These dishonest failures have hit wholesale clothiers harder than any other manufacturers. Customers who credit goods for several thousand dollars at the utmost found it both possible and profitable to come to Chicago markets, buy to their limit at half a dozen or more houses and then go home and fall just about the time their bills fell due. That is one of the things the Merchants' Association intends to stop. The entire system of credits has been changed. Instead of each firm making credits for itself, there is now an interchange of credits. No firm can get any firm from headquarters whether a shaky customer is over-buying.

A NOTED QUEEN.

The Famous Woman Who Rules Over Madagascar.
The efforts of the French to gain control of Madagascar bids fair to cause a big disturbance with other European powers. The warlike natives of the islands also object to French domination. The island, which is the largest in the world, is a monarchy, but is not ruled by a monarch, and is ruled by a queen. Queen Ranavalona rules the island with a greater part of it, however. She is the great-granddaughter of a Frenchman, and is said to be intensely proud of her ancestry. She was born in 1861, and appointed queen by her predecessor, who was her mother. The royal dynasty of Madagascar boasts of blue blood in spite of black skin. It has been in power since 1700. The present queen dresses in the garb of western civilization, her dresses being imported from Paris. She has been on the throne nearly eleven years.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Next Lesson—"The Twelve Chosen." Mark 3: 1-10.
Attention Globe Sight.
SOMEHOW an old man on a bicycle does not look well.

PEOPLE do not seem to be homesick as much as formerly.

THE trouble with a practical joke is that it is liable to react.

IT takes a peculiar sort of a man to color a meerschaum pipe.

SOME people ought to apply for a divorce before they get married.

THE next general complaint of the people will probably concern cold feet.

AS SOON as the ice collector quits bothering you, the coal collector begins.

WHEN a man goes to looking for trouble, he generally finds something he is not after.

THERE are so many mean people in the world that the good ones ought to be appreciated.

MINISTERS, as a rule, are too willing to allow strangers to strike their congregations for a collection.

SIDEWALKS are not worn out so much by constant travel as by lazy people who do not raise their feet.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for November 4.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath.—Mark 2: 28.
This lesson is found in Mark 2: 23-28; 3: 1-6. Jesus is Lord of the Sabbath. This is a day in which there is much of Sabbath controversy, and we have in our lesson the solution, for the most of us, of the whole matter. It is voiced for us in the golden text. We are not enslaved by days. We are not bound. Ours is a spiritual religion, and the Master of our souls is also Master of all the soul's exercises. Christ is greater than any altar that enshrines him, or any day that worships him. He is above the day, as he is above the altar. And as to prove and witness to his supremacy, he comes and takes the old ceremonial day and by the example of the early churches, filled with his spirit, sets it aside for the sake of a new day, which shall carry all that was truly holy in the old institution and much that was not known as sacred, beside the day of his resurrection, the Christian's holy day. Every Sunday repeats the golden text.

He went through the cornfields on the Sabbath day. "The Son of man is Lord of the Sabbath." He was doubtless on his way to some Sabbath appointment, and the fields were necessarily passed through on the way. That is quite different from making the fields, as with some of us, often, the place of quest on the Lord's day. But in a sense, too, he passed right through the Sabbath in his errands of love. He was going about doing good, and this earth with all it possessed of ground and gift was his passage way to hearts. He had something better than the keeping of days in mind. He was after souls.

CLOTHING MEN UNITE.

Organization Backed by Millions Formed to Stop Profitable Bankruptcy.
Twenty-five of the largest wholesale manufacturers in Chicago, according to a dispatch, have organized a strong defensive association. They propose to reorganize the system of credit, to protect their interests when threatened by hostile legislation, and to grapple as one firm with organized labor, should concerted action be necessary. There are thirty-one large establishments in Chicago where men's and youths' clothing is made. The twenty-five manufacturers, under the name of the Merchants' Association of Chicago, represent an invested capital of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and employ from 10,000 to 15,000 tailors, cutters and seamstresses. The first object is said to be to prevent overbuying by that class of merchants which goes into bankruptcy just after laying in a large stock of goods. These dishonest failures have hit wholesale clothiers harder than any other manufacturers. Customers who credit goods for several thousand dollars at the utmost found it both possible and profitable to come to Chicago markets, buy to their limit at half a dozen or more houses and then go home and fall just about the time their bills fell due. That is one of the things the Merchants' Association intends to stop. The entire system of credits has been changed. Instead of each firm making credits for itself, there is now an interchange of credits. No firm can get any firm from headquarters whether a shaky customer is over-buying.

A NOTED QUEEN.

The Famous Woman Who Rules Over Madagascar.
The efforts of the French to gain control of Madagascar bids fair to cause a big disturbance with other European powers. The warlike natives of the islands also object to French domination. The island, which is the largest in the world, is a monarchy, but is not ruled by a monarch, and is ruled by a queen. Queen Ranavalona rules the island with a greater part of it, however. She is the great-granddaughter of a Frenchman, and is said to be intensely proud of her ancestry. She was born in 1861, and appointed queen by her predecessor, who was her mother. The royal dynasty of Madagascar boasts of blue blood in spite of black skin. It has been in power since 1700. The present queen dresses in the garb of western civilization, her dresses being imported from Paris. She has been on the throne nearly eleven years.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Next Lesson—"The Twelve Chosen." Mark 3: 1-10.
Attention Globe Sight.
SOMEHOW an old man on a bicycle does not look well.

PEOPLE do not seem to be homesick as much as formerly.

THE trouble with a practical joke is that it is liable to react.

IT takes a peculiar sort of a man to color a meerschaum pipe.

SOME people ought to apply for a divorce before they get married.

THE next general complaint of the people will probably concern cold feet.

AS SOON as the ice collector quits bothering you, the coal collector begins.

WHEN a man goes to looking for trouble, he generally finds something he is not after.

THERE are so many mean people in the world that the good ones ought to be appreciated.

MINISTERS, as a rule, are too willing to allow strangers to strike their congregations for a collection.

SIDEWALKS are not worn out so much by constant travel as by lazy people who do not raise their feet.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for November 4.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath.—Mark 2: 28.
This lesson is found in Mark 2: 23-28; 3: 1-6. Jesus is Lord of the Sabbath. This is a day in which there is much of Sabbath controversy, and we have in our lesson the solution, for the most of us, of the whole matter. It is voiced for us in the golden text. We are not enslaved by days. We are not bound. Ours is a spiritual religion, and the Master of our souls is also Master of all the soul's exercises. Christ is greater than any altar that enshrines him, or any day that worships him. He is above the day, as he is above the altar. And as to prove and witness to his supremacy, he comes and takes the old ceremonial day and by the example of the early churches, filled with his spirit, sets it aside for the sake of a new day, which shall carry all that was truly holy in the old institution and much that was not known as sacred, beside the day of his resurrection, the Christian's holy day. Every Sunday repeats the golden text.

He went through the cornfields on the Sabbath day. "The Son of man is Lord of the Sabbath." He was doubtless on his way to some Sabbath appointment, and the fields were necessarily passed through on the way. That is quite different from making the fields, as with some of us, often, the place of quest on the Lord's day. But in a sense, too, he passed right through the Sabbath in his errands of love. He was going about doing good, and this earth with all it possessed of ground and gift was his passage way to hearts. He had something better than the keeping of days in mind. He was after souls.

CLOTHING MEN UNITE.

Organization Backed by Millions Formed to Stop Profitable Bankruptcy.
Twenty-five of the largest wholesale manufacturers in Chicago, according to a dispatch, have organized a strong defensive association. They propose to reorganize the system of credit, to protect their interests when threatened by hostile legislation, and to grapple as one firm with organized labor, should concerted action be necessary. There are thirty-one large establishments in Chicago where men's and youths' clothing is made. The twenty-five manufacturers, under the name of the Merchants' Association of Chicago, represent an invested capital of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and employ from 10,000 to 15,000 tailors, cutters and seamstresses. The first object is said to be to prevent overbuying by that class of merchants which goes into bankruptcy just after laying in a large stock of goods. These dishonest failures have hit wholesale clothiers harder than any other manufacturers. Customers who credit goods for several thousand dollars at the utmost found it both possible and profitable to come to Chicago markets, buy to their limit at half a dozen or more houses and then go home and fall just about the time their bills fell due. That is one of the things the Merchants' Association intends to stop. The entire system of credits has been changed. Instead of each firm making credits for itself, there is now an interchange of credits. No firm can get any firm from headquarters whether a shaky customer is over-buying.

A NOTED QUEEN.

The Famous Woman Who Rules Over Madagascar.
The efforts of the French to gain control of Madagascar bids fair to cause a big disturbance with other European powers. The warlike natives of the islands also object to French domination. The island, which is the largest in the world, is a monarchy, but is not ruled by a monarch, and is ruled by a queen. Queen Ranavalona rules the island with a greater part of it, however. She is the great-granddaughter of a Frenchman, and is said to be intensely proud of her ancestry. She was born in 1861, and appointed queen by her predecessor, who was her mother. The royal dynasty of Madagascar boasts of blue blood in spite of black skin. It has been in power since 1700. The present queen dresses in the garb of western civilization, her dresses being imported from Paris. She has been on the throne nearly eleven years.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Next Lesson—"The Twelve Chosen." Mark 3: 1-10.
Attention Globe Sight.
SOMEHOW an old man on a bicycle does not look well.

PEOPLE do not seem to be homesick as much as formerly.

THE trouble with a practical joke is that it is liable to react.

IT takes a peculiar sort of a man to color a meerschaum pipe.

SOME people ought to apply for a divorce before they get married.

THE next general complaint of the people will probably concern cold feet.

AS SOON as the ice collector quits bothering you, the coal collector begins.

WHEN a man goes to looking for trouble, he generally finds something he is not after.

THERE are so many mean people in the world that the good ones ought to be appreciated.

MINISTERS, as a rule, are too willing to allow strangers to strike their congregations for a collection.

SIDEWALKS are not worn out so much by constant travel as by lazy people who do not raise their feet.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for November 4.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath.—Mark 2: 28.
This lesson is found in Mark 2: 23-28; 3: 1-6. Jesus is Lord of the Sabbath. This is a day in which there is much of Sabbath controversy, and we have in our lesson the solution, for the most of us, of the whole matter. It is voiced for us in the golden text. We are not enslaved by days. We are not bound. Ours is a spiritual religion, and the Master of our souls is also Master of all the soul's exercises. Christ is greater than any altar that enshrines him, or any day that worships him. He is above the day, as he is above the altar. And as to prove and witness to his supremacy, he comes and takes the old ceremonial day and by the example of the early churches, filled with his spirit, sets it aside for the sake of a new day, which shall carry all that was truly holy in the old institution and much that was not known as sacred, beside the day of his resurrection, the Christian's holy day. Every Sunday repeats the golden text.

He went through the cornfields on the Sabbath day. "The Son of man is Lord of the Sabbath." He was doubtless on his way to some Sabbath appointment, and the fields were necessarily passed through on the way. That is quite different from making the fields, as with some of us, often, the place of quest on the Lord's day. But in a sense, too, he passed right through the Sabbath in his errands of love. He was going about doing good, and this earth with all it possessed of ground and gift was his passage way to hearts. He had something better than the keeping of days in mind. He was after souls.

CLOTHING MEN UNITE.

Organization Backed by Millions Formed to Stop Profitable Bankruptcy.
Twenty-five of the largest wholesale manufacturers in Chicago, according to a dispatch, have organized a strong defensive association. They propose to reorganize the system of credit, to protect their interests when threatened by hostile legislation, and to grapple as one firm with organized labor, should concerted action be necessary. There are thirty-one large establishments in Chicago where men's and youths' clothing is made. The twenty-five manufacturers, under the name of the Merchants' Association of Chicago, represent an invested capital of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and employ from 10,000 to 15,000 tailors, cutters and seamstresses. The first object is said to be to prevent overbuying by that class of merchants which goes into bankruptcy just after laying in a large stock of goods. These dishonest failures have hit wholesale clothiers harder than any other manufacturers. Customers who credit goods for several thousand dollars at the utmost found it both possible and profitable to come to Chicago markets, buy to their limit at half a dozen or more houses and then go home and fall just about the time their bills fell due. That is one of the things the Merchants' Association intends to stop. The entire system of credits has been changed. Instead of each firm making credits for itself, there is now an interchange of credits. No firm can get any firm from headquarters whether a shaky customer is over-buying.

A NOTED QUEEN.

The Famous Woman Who Rules Over Madagascar.
The efforts of the French to gain control of Madagascar bids fair to cause a big disturbance with other European powers. The warlike natives of the islands also object to French domination. The island, which is the largest in the world, is a monarchy, but is not ruled by a monarch, and is ruled by a queen. Queen Ranavalona rules the island with a greater part of it, however. She is the great-granddaughter of a Frenchman, and is said to be intensely proud of her ancestry. She was born in 1861, and appointed queen by her predecessor, who was her mother. The royal dynasty of Madagascar boasts of blue blood in spite of black skin. It has been in power since 1700. The present queen dresses in the garb of western civilization, her dresses being imported from Paris. She has been on the throne nearly eleven years.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Next Lesson—"The Twelve Chosen." Mark 3: 1-10.
Attention Globe Sight.
SOMEHOW an old man on a bicycle does not look well.

PEOPLE do not seem to be homesick as much as formerly.

THE trouble with a practical joke is that it is liable to react.

IT takes a peculiar sort of a man to color a meerschaum pipe.

SOME people ought to apply for a divorce before they get married.

THE next general complaint of the people will probably concern cold feet.

AS SOON as the ice collector quits bothering you, the coal collector begins.

WHEN a man goes to looking for trouble, he generally finds something he is not after.

THERE are so many mean people in the world that the good ones ought to be appreciated.

MINISTERS, as a rule, are too willing to allow strangers to strike their congregations for a collection.

SIDEWALKS are not worn out so much by constant travel as by lazy people who do not raise their feet.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for November 4.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath.—Mark 2: 28.
This lesson is found in Mark 2: 23-28; 3: 1-6. Jesus is Lord of the Sabbath. This is a day in which there is much of Sabbath controversy, and we have in our lesson the solution, for the most of us, of the whole matter. It is voiced for us in the golden text. We are not enslaved by days. We are not bound. Ours is a spiritual religion, and the Master of our souls is also Master of all the soul's exercises. Christ is greater than any altar that enshrines him, or any day that worships him. He is above the day, as he is above the altar. And as to prove and witness to his supremacy, he comes and takes the old ceremonial day and by the example of the early churches, filled with his spirit, sets it aside for the sake of a new day, which shall carry all that was truly holy in the old institution and much that was not known as sacred, beside the day of his resurrection, the Christian's holy day. Every Sunday repeats the golden text.

He went through the cornfields on the Sabbath day. "The Son of man is Lord of the Sabbath." He was doubtless on his way to some Sabbath appointment, and the fields were necessarily passed through on the way. That is quite different from making the fields, as with some of us, often, the place of quest on the Lord's day. But in a sense, too, he passed right through the Sabbath in his errands of love. He was going about doing good, and this earth with all it possessed of ground and gift was his passage way to hearts. He had something better than the keeping of days in mind. He was after souls.

CLOTHING MEN UNITE.

Organization Backed by Millions Formed to Stop Profitable Bankruptcy.
Twenty-five of the largest wholesale manufacturers in Chicago, according to a dispatch, have organized a strong defensive association. They propose to reorganize the system of credit, to protect their interests when threatened by hostile legislation, and to grapple as one firm with organized labor, should concerted action be necessary. There are thirty-one large establishments in Chicago where men's and youths' clothing is made. The twenty-five manufacturers, under the name of the Merchants' Association of Chicago, represent an invested capital of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and employ from 10,000 to 15,000 tailors, cutters and seamstresses. The first object is said to be to prevent overbuying by that class of merchants which goes into bankruptcy just after laying in a large stock of goods. These dishonest failures have hit wholesale clothiers harder than any other manufacturers. Customers who credit goods for several thousand dollars at the utmost found it both possible and profitable to come to Chicago markets, buy to their limit at half a dozen or more houses and then go home and fall just about the time their bills fell due. That is one of the things the Merchants' Association intends to stop. The entire system of credits has been changed. Instead of each firm making credits for itself, there is now an interchange of credits. No firm can get any firm from headquarters whether a shaky customer is over-buying.

A NOTED QUEEN.

The Famous Woman Who Rules Over Madagascar.
The efforts of the French to gain control of Madagascar bids fair to cause a big disturbance with other European powers. The warlike natives of the islands also object to French domination. The island, which is the largest in the world, is a monarchy, but is not ruled by a monarch, and is ruled by a queen. Queen Ranavalona rules the island with a greater part of it, however. She is the great-granddaughter of a Frenchman, and is said to be intensely proud of her ancestry. She was born in 1861, and appointed queen by her predecessor, who was her mother. The royal dynasty of Madagascar boasts of blue blood in spite of black skin. It has been in power since 1700. The present queen dresses in the garb of western civilization, her dresses being imported from Paris. She has been on the throne nearly eleven years.

MISS ANNA GOULD's exploits in Europe are sufficiently crowned by Queen Victoria's peremptory refusal to permit Prince Francis of Battenberg to continue his campaign for the millions. The Gould family, having raced the Prince of Wales and been snubbed by him, and having flirted with the Battenbergs and been flouted by the queen, have had enough acquaintance with the rebuff royal to entitle them to a coat of arms—a cuff (crowned) surmounting a nose (twinkled). As for the prince, he seems to be as well suited as can be imagined with the arrangement. He has been living from hand to mouth with enough to eat, of course, but hardly enough to gamble decently, and the episode, if it will not loosen the queen's purse strings, at least has forced the frugal lady to promise him a suitable bride, competent to support him in the way he was brought up to live. And so they were not married and they lived happily ever after.

Natives of Ceylon believe the coconut tree will not grow out of the sound of the human voice.

necessary, as there are some dresses with which it seems almost impossible to wear anything else. Nothing could possibly be dressier than one of the new short models, and there is a great deal of warmth in them after all.

For the woman of matronly figure or of advanced years the small, circular capes, even though profusely trimmed, seem hardly dignified enough. For such a woman a cape-mantele is a wise

gayer, toquer and "toquette," and the effect is charming. It inevitably leads the woman on whom they are tried to the milliner, and she is so sure to find that the milliner is well aware of her and her price is very high in consequence. As it is a device which cannot be copied by any one not skilled in hat trimming, most women seem to be left in the hands of the milliner and her assistants, all together. But before long the milliners who can command more than two or three customers a day will like their wear, and then the price will be much lower.

Copyright, 1894.

"WINDOW gazing is a profession in London. A couple of stylishly dressed ladies came before the window of a milliner's shop, and they stood for some time and audibly praise the goods displayed inside. Then they pass on to another store on their long list of patrons.

CONNECTICUT HAS 30,000 FURRS

have been taken to the city hospital, where they have been cared for exclusively to the care of all members of the order who may be afflicted with smallpox. The patients will be cared for only by Masonic physicians, nurses, and cooks, and the order will see that they are given the best of care. This action is the result of the unsatisfactory manner in which smallpox patients have been cared for in the city hospitals.

Leopold Hawes, an aged and wealthy farmer of Jackson County and the father of thirteen children, \$25. Mrs. Green sued Hawes for \$25,000. She claims that he came to see her while she was alone one night and asked her to drink wine with him and demanded that she kiss him. The jury in the case was out all night, and brought in a verdict of \$25,000 damages for the woman.

ALWAYS POLITE.—Judge—Your innocence is proved; you are acquitted. Prisoner—Very sorry, gentlemen, to have given you all this trouble for nothing. — Fliegende Blätter.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, and accompanied by a return address, but not necessarily of the same person. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

"SEAFARER?" asked Neptune of the sailor who had just had a close shave.

TASMANIA exports hops, fruit in great quantities, and iron, tin and galena.

It was an oversight in nature not to put a valve in an elephant's trunk to keep out rats.

New York's big buildings differ from Chicago's in that when they go up high they don't stay there.

It has been customary to have hoodlums in most large cities, but only recently has it been customary to have convicts also.

A YANKEE has invented "a breach of promise phonograph" with "a soft attachment." It records every sentence and sigh of the gay deceiver. It makes plain sailing in breach of promise cases.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD says it will be possible some day for photographers to "take pictures with the ultra red rays." Then with the aid of the kinoscope and the phonograph it might be possible to hand down to posterity a vivid and realistic representation of John L. Sullivan in his famous act of painting the town.

GEORGIA produced 5,525,119 bushels of peaches in 1899, according to the census, and California came next with 1,691,079 bushels. Maryland is credited with 803,019 bushels for the same year. Delaware with 457,201, and New Jersey 73,078. Thus Georgia produced in that year 1,797,742 bushels more peaches than all the other States named.

A wool expert explains that the terms "fine," "medium," and "coarse," as applied to wool, have reference to the diameter of the fiber, and that determines the market grade. The division of wools into grades is not done by exact measurement, but is dependent on the sorter's judgment. The "fine wools" include the Merino and its various families; the "medium wools" include the South-down, Hampshire, Suffolk, Shropshire, Oxford, Dorset, Exmoor, and Cheviot; the "coarse wools" are the Leicester, Lincoln, Cotswold, Romney Marsh, Lonk, and Blackfaced. In general, this classification is accurate.

THE determination of Judge Hilton to finally wind up the firm that succeeded to the business of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, is an incident that will set the pens of reminiscent writers going furiously. Judge Hilton was a great lawyer and one of the most successful administrators known to this generation—successful for Hilton, but as a dry goods prince he was never a glittering triumph. It wasn't his game. With the disintegration of Hilton, Hughes & Co. there passes out of existence the last remnant of what was in its day the great dry goods establishment in America, representing the personal fortune of a unique figure in the business world, the pioneer of modern merchandising, a character quite as original and forceful in his way as Commodore Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, John D. Rockefeller, Baron Hirsch, P. D. Armour, or John A. Mackay.

THE Trade Bulletin of Montreal claims that the railroads have destroyed the flour trade of that city by discriminating rates. It says that formerly a sale of 20,000 barrels of flour was not considered extraordinary; while now such a sale would be thought phenomenal, although it made it would only represent half the money that it would have done in the halcyon days before the railroads diverted traffic. It also complains that there are too many needy millers now to make a raise in flour prices possible in Montreal, as the country millers are in the hands of banks. Another doleful plaint is that American millers are taking a considerable portion of the Newfoundland trade by selling a straight roller flour for \$2.50 and \$2.55 per barrel, while the Ontario straight rollers cost \$2.85. These two tales hardly hang together, or else the American millers must be more desperately hard up than their Canadian rivals.

If Andrew Anderson, of Chester, Ind., be not dead doubtless it will be interesting to him to know that the law says he is; if, on the other hand, he be dead it is probable that he does not care even a little bit what the law says about it. The law and the learned judges have been trying to settle the question of Anderson's existence for some time, but as long as Anderson declines to make affidavit to either his life or death the law and the learned judges cannot be sure of the absolute justice of their decision. It is not right to kill a man even legally if he be not dead, and if he be dead, of course it is not necessary to kill him any more. But Anderson went away from Chester in 1884, and will not come back even to get the money that is due him from his father's estate. Consequently he is declared legally dead, and quite likely with some show of justice. If cash will not bring the average man to a semblance of life it is generally safe to consider him not only legally but really dead, and if Anderson be not already in the hereafter he would better hasten or some one else will get the legal benefit.

INDIA is a great agricultural land. The statistics show that India has 27,000,000 acres in rice, 18,000,000 in wheat, 75,000,000 in other food grains, 1,900,000 in sugar cane, 251,900 in tea, 10,000,000 in cotton, 1,000,000 in indigo, \$300,000 in tobacco.

SINCE Astronomer Gattman has seen green spots on the moon, Prof. Holden, whose independent discovery of that orb so strikingly demonstrated the accuracy of modern astronomical methods, is greatly elated. He regards the revelations of the Gattmanoscope as strong confirmation of his own famous hypothesis that our satellite is made of green cheese.

HORTICULTURAL progress in Kansas is shown from the fact that the number of fruit trees in the State is given by authority at 13,890,494 bearing, and 8,109,424 not bearing. Of the trees planted 12,408,050 are apple, 6,029,630 peach, and 1,877,256 cherry. Of small fruits and nurseries there are 39,309 acres, and of artificial forest, 215,201 acres.

ONE of the most important measures of the last session of Congress was a bill, which became law, allotting to some of the Western States certain arid lands within their limits, on the condition that such lands shall be improved by irrigation. It is estimated that there is more than a million square miles of land that may be made fit for cultivation when irrigated, but which is practically worthless now. It is not likely that the Western States will undertake this work. It is far more probable that the Federal Government will be called to aid in providing irrigation. Powerful lobbies, both in State and national capitals, will be organized to secure the expenditure of State or Federal money, and after the work is done the lands can probably be sold for more than enough to repay the expense. Yet we are sure that this is a scheme which the Federal Government cannot entertain without injustice to older sections of the country. Free virgin soil of the West has been competing with the products of Eastern farms. How much more fierce will this competition be if irrigation is to be provided at Government expense? We have in the lands now under cultivation all the food-producing capacity that this country will need for many years to come.

It is announced that ships loaded with wheat from the Argentine Republic and with barley from Russia are on their way to New York, and this bit of news has been made the basis of predictions that the United States is to become an extensive importer of grain. However, it appears that wheat has been brought into this country for many years previously and that the importations do not prevent the exports of large quantities also. In 1892 the exports of wheat were about ten times the imports. Still it cannot be denied that a very short wheat crop would compel the United States to seek elsewhere for a part of the wheat supply. It may not be many years before our fast increasing population may find it necessary to import a considerable part of their grain in years when the crop falls below the average. In that event the grain brought in would doubtless be mostly the cheap South American wheat which could be used for feeding purposes, while our growers would still continue to export the choice, hard wheat of the Northwest. Our own cheap grades of wheat are likely to be exported in constantly decreasing quantities, as the home demand increases, and as the farmers come to use wheat more and more extensively for feeding farm stock and beef cattle.

Trying the Mind Cure.

A New York merchant is reported by the Tribune to have found his office boy weathering one of the terribly hot days of last summer highly philosophical, and therefore worthy—in its spirit, at least—of general imitation. It was a dull day, with nothing going on. The boy had taken off his coat and vest, and would have taken off his collar but that his employer objected. By and by the merchant saw him writing—putting down a word or two and looking out of the window alternately.

The merchant's curiosity was excited, and he stepped up behind the boy and looked over his shoulder. In front of him lay a foolscap sheet half filled with words like these:

"Ice-cream, icebergs, ice cold soda, North Pole, Greenland, Iceland," and so on.

The merchant took the hint, and began to feel more comfortable immediately.

It Killed Him.

Vestris, the great dancing master, died at 83, and it was said he would have lived till a hundred but for a sudden and mortal blow in the shape of an advertisement. One day he asked for a newspaper—probably for the first time in his life. Scarcely had he opened the sheet, when his eyes lighted upon the following: "Wanted, a professor of dancing at Calcutta. Must be a skillful choropodist at the same time." He took to his bed and never left it again alive.

One Fine Passage.

A very vain preacher having delivered a sermon in the hearing of the Rev. Robert Hall, pressed him to state what he thought of the sermon. Mr. Hall remained silent for some time, but this caused the question to be pressed with greater earnestness. At length Mr. Hall admitted: "There was one very fine passage." "I am rejoiced to hear you say so. Pray, sir, which was it?" "Why, sir, it was the passage from the pulpit to the vestry."

Homes of the Red Man. There are 147 Indian reservations in the United States.

BURIAL OF SAVAGES.

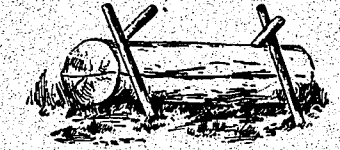
HOW THE WILD RACES DISPOSE OF THEIR DEAD.

The African Chief Takes His Wife with Him—On Scaffolds, in Canoes and in Hollow Logs the Kindred of the American Indian Find Rest.

Have Queer Tombs. Those who look upon the beautiful cemeteries and trimly kept resting places of the dead of civilized nations stop to wonder how the dead of uncivilized and primitive peoples are disposed of, or even to remember that they also possess a silent majority, whose words and customs remain to influence the living, who cling to wild superstitions and strange usages because their fathers did so before them.

The commonest mode of interment has always been in the ground, though many tribes make but shallow graves, and place wild brush, logs, or stone over them in order to protect them from wild beasts. The Chin Indians of Arizona dig a perfectly round hole about two feet in diameter and four or five feet deep, then hollow out one side of the bottom into a kind of vault large enough to contain the body, which is bound by ropes into a sitting position. The grave is then filled to a level with the earth, and pieces of timber and poles heaped upon it.

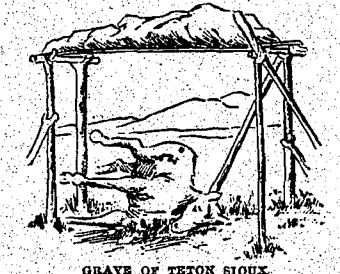
Surface burial was practiced to a limited extent by some American tribes. The Seminoles, of Florida, are said to have placed their dead in upright positions in hollow trees. By some Eastern tribes and among the



Miami, logs were split and hollowed out, the dead placed within and the log securely lashed together and left to remain where it was originally placed. In some cases a pen was built over and around it. The Miami sometimes closed this log coffin and confined it to the ground with crossed stakes. Occasionally a hollow log was used by closing the ends.

Burial on scaffolds is much in favor with some American Indians. These scaffolds are from eight to ten feet high and made of four forked posts planted firmly in the ground, one at each corner, and then placing others across, so as to form a floor, on which the body is securely fastened. Among the Teton Sioux, if the family can possibly afford it, one or more horses are shot and placed under the scaffold. Valuables of all kinds, weapons, ornaments, pipes and locks of hair cut from the heads of the mourners are always bound up with the body, which is tightly swathed in blankets or robes, or both and wound all over with things made of the skin of some animal, and laid at full length on its back.

Tree burial is common among the North American Indians, and was not uncommon among the nations



of antiquity. The Colchians, ancient Tartars, and Scythians enveloped their dead in sacks of skin and hung them to trees. Vancouver saw, at Port Discovery, baskets suspended to the trees containing the skeletons of young children. The Chilian and Twanas formerly buried their dead in canoes, which they placed in trees. They now inter something after the manner of the whites.

Canoe burial is practiced by many tribes of the northwest coast. In cases of chiefs, or men of note, much pomp and ceremony was used. The canoes were the size of the canoes of the deceased. Frequently two canoes were used, and in one case noted, the body was placed in a small canoe inside a larger, and covered with a third. Among some tribes, slaves were killed, according to the rank or wealth of the deceased. In some instances they were starved to death or even left bound to the dead to die horribly.

In some parts of Australia the natives use the rudest of scaffolds, fixing the ends of stout branches in the ground and connecting them at the top by horizontal branches. They place these scaffolds among the reeds, where they appear even more rude and desolate than they would otherwise. The Australians also use canoes in which to deposit their dead. These they cover with leaves and place in trees. The object of these elevated tombs is to prevent the dingy or native dog from eating the corpse, though it is said they do not appear to be troubled in the least that the ravens feast upon their dead.

Slaves and others are sacrificed at the graves of some African chiefs. Cameron gives the following account



of the horrors of the grave of a chief of Urua: "The first proceeding is to divert the course of a stream and in its bed to dig an enormous pit, the bottom of which is then covered with

ADA CELESTE SWEET.



Ada Celeste Sweet, President of the Chicago Woman's Club, is a leader among her sex; a woman of the "advanced" type; a woman of affairs, a speaker, writer, thinker, a successful competitor with masculine opponents for place and pre-eminence, this woman is happy in all the charms of femininity. A woman's ideal leader of women and yet a woman in whom the loudest disclaimer against the woman's rights woman could find nothing at which to cavil. Philanthropic, generous, broad-minded, yet not altogether free, possibly, from some of the weaknesses that affect most characters, Ada C. Sweet tries honestly to do good for her sisters.

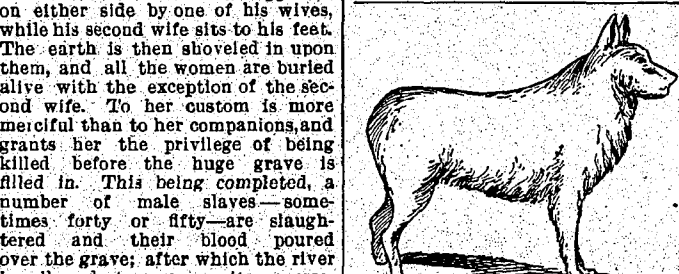
She has been a political worker with force and eloquence, and she can whisper words of encouragement and cheer to the poor outcast in the underground cells of the police station. Miss Sweet was born in Stockbridge, Wis. Her father was a gallant soldier, General Benjamin J. Sweet, whose dearest companion she was, in camp and at home. When he was Pension

Commissioner she was his secretary. When he died she assumed and fulfilled the duties of his office for a time. She served as Pension Agent at Chicago during the administration of Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur, and was the first woman appointed to disburse money for the United States Government.

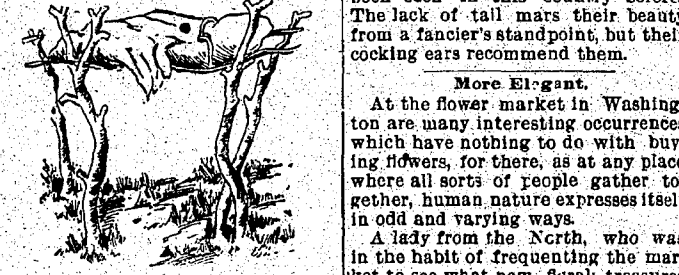
In woman's work in Chicago Miss Sweet has taken as active and prominent part. She has been during the last four years at the head of the general club committee on compulsory education. She raised a fund for the Women's Buildings at the Chicago University.

For ten years she has worked to obtain separate quarters for arrested women and girls in the police stations and the appointment of matrons. She raised the money to build the first ambulance used by the police Department, and in many ways she has been a friend to the poor, the suffering and the distressed. Miss Sweet, since 1884, has conducted a pension claim office in Chicago with great success.

of the horrors of the grave of a chief of Urua: "The first proceeding is to divert the course of a stream and in its bed to dig an enormous pit, the bottom of which is then covered with



living women. At one end a woman is placed on her hands and knees, and upon her back the dead chief, covered with his beads and other treasures, is seated, being supported on either side by one of his wives, while his second wife sits to his feet. The earth is then shoveled in upon them, and all the women are buried alive with the exception of the second wife. To her custom is more merciful than to her companions, and grants her the privilege of being killed before the huge grave is filled in. This being completed, a number of male slaves—sometimes forty or fifty—are slaughtered over the grave; after which the river is allowed to resume its course. Smaller chiefs are buried with two or three wives, and a few slaves only are killed that their blood may be shed in the grave; while one of the common herd has to be content with solitary burial, being placed in a sitting posture, with the right forefinger pointing heavenward, just level with the top of the mound over his grave.



ger pointing heavenward, just level with the top of the mound over his grave.

RICHES OF NORTHERN SWEDEN.

Vast Iron and Lumber Country Opened Up by a New Railroad.

The northern part of King Oscar's realm has often been called "Sweden's America," because of the richness of the land, although it is still uncultivated, says the Stockholm correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The poorer class prefer to emigrate to the United States instead of seeking new homes in Nordland, because that part of the kingdom lacks means of communication by land with the capital. The coast cities suffered in the winter when ice covered the sea as much as the interior settlements suffered the year round. When it was discovered that there were great hidden riches there for the Government, it decided to grant money for the building of a railway. The Northern Trunk Line is now complete, and has been opened by the king. He is Sweden's ablest orator, and he made the "speech of his life." The festivities surpassed anything ever seen here. The new railroad connects at Boden, near the Gulf of Bothnia, with the northernmost railroad in the world, running from the seaport of Lulea up to the Gellivara iron mountains, forty-seven miles north of the polar circle. This road has been in operation two years. It may be considered the end piece of a continuous line of railroad about 1,250 miles long, reaching north and south the whole length of Sweden. The completion of this line, it is believed, will materially check immigration to America. Nordland con-

tains more than 20 per cent. of the lumber of the world; and more than Canada and almost twice as much as the United States. The famous iron mines, the largest in existence, are capable of supplying the world for centuries. The scenery is highly picturesque, and the new road presents much for tourists.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Too little advertising is like sowing too little seed. A farmer in sowing grain puts a number of seeds into each hill, and is satisfied if one healthy stalk comes from each planting.

It is said that in the near future it will be possible, by the aid of the telautograph, to draw weather maps in all of the large cities on the globe at one and the same time. Of course, this involves setting apart a certain hour and minute when all of the lines are in the service of the government. As such an arrangement is actually in existence in this country, the extension of it would seem to be no very difficult matter in order to make it international.

Comparisons are sometimes odious. But there is more truth than poetry in the following facts, which are taken from good authority. We have spent nearly \$470,000,000 in building churches in this land, and \$500,000,000 in building jails. It costs \$50,000,000 a year to run the churches and \$400,000,000 to run the jails. The interest money on our jails amounts to two and one-half times as much per year as the whole church raised for home and foreign missions. We pay out eight times as much for running our fellow men down and jailing them as we do in trying to make them better so that they will not need jail.

A somewhat famous Frenchman who has devoted himself to the promotion of freer trade between this country and his own, estimated that twenty years ago the population of the United States would reach 100,000,000 at twenty-four minutes after 5 p. m. on July 24, 1908. He has recently, however, revised his estimate, and he now gives himself a wider range. He believes that the 100,000,000 will be reached between the years 1915 and 1920. All calculations on this subject for the last fifty years have been absurdly out, and the Frenchman's estimate may have to be revised again should emigration remain at its present low ebb for five years longer.

One of the most striking things to the educated Metropolitan visitor is the lack of monuments in and about New York. Probably no great war in the world has been less commemorated by monuments than the war of the Revolution. There are battle grounds in and about New York where thousands of heroes have died that are remembered only by the students of history. There is not a monument on Fort George or Fort Washington, or Fort Trion, and the old earthworks are still there, mute evidences of the mighty labor that wrested the country from the grasp of England, but there is absolutely nothing to commemorate the struggle. It is all well enough to say that great deeds will always live in the memory of man, but granite is far more immutable and more pleasing.

Odessa, which is frequently described as the Liverpool of Russia, and which in point of trade and prosperity ranks as the most important city of the Empire, has just been celebrating the centennial anniversary of its foundation. Built on territory ceded to Russia by Turkey in 1792, the foundations of the present city were laid in 1794, and when, at the beginning of the century, the French emigre, the Duc de Richelieu arrived upon the scene to assume his duties as Governor-General, a post to which he had been appointed by Emperor Alexander, there were only 400 houses and about 6,000 inhabitants in the place. To-day the population is over 500,000, of whom no less than 150,000 are Hebrews, and there is no city in the Empire more bountifully endowed with magnificent public buildings or where the inhabitants are possessed of greater wealth, mostly amassed by commerce.

The interest among scientists in aerial navigation appears to be increasing rather than the contrary, especially in France. Capt. Renard, Chief of the Military Aerostatic Department, at Chalais-Meudon, has nearly completed a large dirigible balloon, called the General Meunier, which is designed to keep up a speed of about 25 miles an hour for 10 hours. The balloon proper is 280 feet long and has a capacity of 120,000 cubic feet. It is driven by a very light gasoline engine operating a propeller wheel, nearly 80 feet in diameter, at 200 revolutions a minute. If this balloon is a success it will be a quite important matter, for the car is 180 feet long and can carry a comparatively large number of men. Some interesting experiments have also been made in France with an ordinary balloon fitted with a small screw propeller horizontally, to produce motion in a vertical direction, so as to avoid the usual wasteful process of discharging gas and sand alternately. The screw is seven and one-half feet in diameter, and by means of light hard machinery it could be revolved at the rate of 100 revolutions a minute. By this apparatus the balloon, of 28,000 cubic feet capacity, would be raised about 325 feet in a minute.

General Armstrong, acting commissioner of Indian affairs, says that the annual reports received from the various Indian agencies show that on the whole the Indians were reasonably prosperous during the last fiscal year. The death rate has not been large, nor does there appear to be any decrease in the number of Indians in the charge of the government. The year was one of peace, there having been very few disturbances or troubles usually occurring among the Indians. It is evident, from the reports received, that the tribal relations of the Indians are becoming less binding, and the individual Indians are becoming more independent of tribe and more self-reliant. The allotting agents of the government have been kept busy the past year, many of the Indians evincing desires to own their own land. The Indian authorities believe that in allotting tracts of land to individual Indians the longest step has been made toward civilization, and that the Indians are more easily governed by the agents and the bureau when each has a personal and individual interest in his home. The reports show that Indian education

is progressing quite satisfactorily, and that the Indians show greater willingness than heretofore to avail themselves of the school advantages offered by the government.

The Chicago Herald says that the father of the Weather Bureau Service was Increase A. Lapham, a modest and retired, but ripe scholar, who lived in Milwaukee. He was the first to note by telegraph the progress of the wind currents and storms, and to predict their appearance in specified neighborhoods. On the strength of a weather dispatch from Omaha, in 1889, or thereabouts, he announced the first storm on Lake Michigan that ever was heralded twelve hours in advance of its arrival. The first work of the Weather Bureau was under his charge in Chicago. It was on the small beginnings of Dr. Lapham that the entire system of the Signal Service was based. Dr. Lapham was a native of Palmyra, N. Y., and began life as a stonecutter for canal locks, but went in 1836 to Milwaukee, where he became a register of claims and a real-estate dealer. He was eminent in many branches of science—botany, conchology, geology and archaeology—and he contributed nearly fifty papers to scientific publications. As the result of the observation of many years, he was the author of a work on the "Antiquities of Wisconsin," published by the Smithsonian Institution. He and Congressman H. E. Faine, of Wisconsin, framed the law of 1870, under which the Weather Bureau was established, but Cleveland Abbe, who had already begun sending out weather reports from the Cincinnati Observatory, was also entitled to a large share of the credit for organizing the system. Dr. Lapham died in 1875.

ITS SHELL ITS FORT.

How a Tortoise Whips a Number of Rats.

A tortoise, which was a most unique attraction years ago at Parkersburg, W. Va., has returned after nearly three years' absence. It is about six inches in length and almost a perfect ellipse in shape. A day or two ago the tortoise was picked up uptown, and was identified by a series of dates—the latest one 1891—carved into his shell. The tortoise has proved one of the local attractions for the sports.

The tortoise was presented to a local merchant four or five years ago by some one who picked him up in the forest. His new owner set him down in the yard in the rear of the store; and he was forgotten until one day a few days after his arrival, when one of the clerks heard a terrific squealing in the yard, and looking through the window, saw a strange sight. A big rat had attacked the tortoise and was biting and scratching at him, but with all his attempts the rat failed to make even an indentation in the armor of his enemy. The unique sight soon attracted the clerks and customers, until standing room was at a premium.

The big rat climbed all over the tortoise and tried all points of vantage, but his sharp teeth merely slipped from the smooth shell. While all this was going on the tortoise lay with feet closely gripped to the ground, while his head had been drawn in out of sight. Presently, in climbing over his antagonist, the rat stood with his hind feet in front of the place where the tortoise's head ought to have been, and it was there, yet, for in a second the head and neck shot out and the horny mandibles closed with a snap on the rat's hind legs. When the rat felt the grip it twisted about with a squeak of pain and rage and tried his best to get at his enemy's head, but the shrewd tortoise had withdrawn not only its head but the rat's hind leg between the upper and lower shells out of its enemy's reach. Eight and a struggle as it would, the rat failed to move the tortoise an atom. It then turned and tried to break loose, but that was equally as ineffectual for a minute, when it broke away, but with one leg as cleanly amputated as if cut with a knife. The rat bled to death.

After this battle almost every day a similar one occurred. Sometimes the rats double-teamed on the scaly gladiator, but the result was always the same—a leg amputation, a tail abbreviated, a disk of hide and flesh cleanly cleft, or an almost severed neck always ended the battle. The clerks and young fellows enjoyed the unique departure in sport, and whenever a battle was on they filled the windows and doors and excitedly made their bets on points. The tortoise never paid any attention to the spectators, and the rats after getting fairly excited paid all of their attention to their enemy. This sort of thing continued for months, until at last it appeared as if the rats had caught on and quit for good, as they entirely disappeared from that locality. Some time after the rats ceased to appear, the tortoise, probably ennuied from lack of sport and exercise, disappeared, until he was found a day or two ago.—Philadelphia Press.

What a Maniac Can Stomach.

One of the medical officers of the County Asylum, Lancaster, contributes to the London Lancet an account of an operation upon a lunatic from whose incoherent statements it was suspected that he had swallowed some nails. Forceps passed into the stomach having failed to extract any foreign bodies, though they could be felt from the outside, it was decided to attempt to relieve the man by operation. On incision, the stomach was found to be occupied by a mass of rusty nails, many of them nearly three inches in length, and some very sharp, bent, and twisted. Their removal, naturally, was very tedious, as many of them could only be extracted one at a time. A piece of matted hair, nearly two inches in length, was also found. In all, there was removed from the stomach 192 nails, (the majority being two and a half inches in length, and many even longer), half a screw nail, a piece of brass wire, a carriage tack, several small pieces of stick, a button, and the mass of hair already mentioned. The whole weighed one pound and one-half ounces. Several pieces of wood were found in the patient's intestines, but no nails.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



Republican State Ticket.

For Governor, JOHN T. RICH, of Lapeer County.
For Lieut. Gov., ALFRED MILNES, of Branch County.
For Sec. of State, W. GARDNER, of Jackson County.
For St. Trans., JAS. M. WILKINSON, of Marquette County.
For And. Gen., STANLEY W. TURNER, of Rosemanow County.
For Att'y. Gen., FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent County.
For Land Com'r., WM. A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle County.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. R. PATTERSON, of Ingham County.
For Member of Board of Education, HENRY E. POWERS, of Wexford County.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative Tenth Congressional District, ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP, of Bay.

Senatorial Ticket.

For State Senator, 28th Sen. District, ALLAN G. PRESCOTT, of Isosco.

Judicial Ticket.

For Circuit Judge, 34th. Dist. NELSON SHARP, of Ogemaw.

Legislative.

For Representative, Alpena District, JOHN CATHRO, of Alpena.

County Ticket.

For Sheriff, WILLIAM S. CHALKER.
For Clerk, JUKIUS K. MERZ.
For Treasurer, WILLIAM WOODBURN.
For Register of Deeds, JOHN HANNA.
For Prosecuting Attorney, OSCAR PALMER.
For Circuit Court Commissioner, GEORGE L. ALEXANDER.
For County Surveyor, WILLIAM BLANSHAN.
For Coroners, CHARLES W. SMITH, WILLIAM M. WOODWORTH.

The office of Prosecuting Attorney for '95 and '96, will be filled by O. Palmer or Joseph Patterson. Both have served before and both are known. We leave the selection to the verdict of the electors without comment.

Wm. Blanshan is a practical surveyor of experience, and is well equipped with instruments for his work. His nomination by the republicans was made because of his fitness for the place and his election should be assured for that reason. Vote for Blanshan for County Surveyor.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

The largest political meeting seen in the South this year was that which listened to McKinley at New Orleans, Saturday night. The North and South are clashing hands over the intelligent building up of all American industries and a boom that will last for all parts of the country.—Globe Democrat.

The office of Coroner is often looked upon as one of minor importance, but that is a great mistake. In many instances they are called upon to perform the most important duties, and the republicans recognized this fact when they placed on their ticket the names of C. W. Smith and W. M. Woodworth, who are in every way qualified and who should be easily elected.

The statute gives largely to a Circuit Court Commissioner, the powers of the Judge at Chambers. In injunction matters especially, the discretion and legal knowledge of the Commissioner is often severely tested. Recognizing the great importance of the office, the republicans selected Geo. L. Alexander as their candidate and nominated him by acclamation, without his knowledge or consent. Mr. Alexander is intimately known throughout this section, as standing at the head of the Crawford County bar and worthy any position, in the gift of the people.

Vote your ticket straight this fall! That is the republican watchword. Do not listen to the arguments of democratic friends of this or that candidate. Vote a straight ticket for protection and good times.

All indications point to the election of Judge Sharp to preside over the Judicial Circuit for the next six years. Since his appointment by Gov. Rich, he has won hosts of friends in every part of the circuit, and we believe ninety per cent of the members of the bar desire his election. This should not be a partisan office, and his eminent fitness for the place has been so fully demonstrated that we do not believe he will be let go for an untried and almost unknown man.

That the Register of Deeds for this County for the next two years will write his name John Hanna, there is not a particle of doubt. The other tickets had to be filled, and were, with pleasant gentlemen, but no one expects them to receive more than the complimentary vote of a part of their party. The services of Mr. Hanna have been so eminently satisfactory to all of our citizens who have business with his office, that his election as his own successor is assured.

Julius K. Merz is the republican candidate for county clerk and is well known throughout the County, as he has been for years engaged with the best mercantile houses of the place, and is at present with Salling, Hanson and Co. The fact of his constant employment in positions of trust is his best recommendation. A fine penman, a painstaking business man, a pleasant social gentleman. He will honor the office and we have no doubt but that he will satisfy our people.

Wm. Woodburn has served this county two terms as County Treasurer, and made a record of which any man may well be proud, and which inspires full confidence in the minds of his fellow citizens. The record evidence shows that his books were always in perfect balance, that his reports were always completed and ready for the inspection of the Supervisors the first day of their session, and that a settlement was made every time without delay or the appointment of a special committee to sit during the absence of the board, involving extra expense to the taxpayers, and the office was delivered to his successor in perfect shape. There will be no mistake made by those who vote for Woodburn.

There are sheriffs and sheriffs! The republicans present for your suffrage a man who is so well known throughout the county to require any extended notice at our hands. A man fitted by education and natural ability to perform the arduous duties of the office. A man whom we believe will squarely face the duties that may confront him without fear or favor, that will not be controlled by any ring or clique, or actuated by personal motives or cranks notions. A man who will protect the innocent and see that the guilty do not escape, and will conduct the business of his office on business principles. W. S. Chalker is truly the People's choice and we believe his election is an assured fact, the only question being the size of his majority.

Last Monday evening Frederic was shaken from center to circumference by a republican rally, such as that village had never seen. The Graying Glee Club and Cornet Band was in attendance, and over thirty of our citizens. Osborne's hotel was thronged, and by the way, he has entirely rejuvenated that building. Every thing is neat as a bandbox and he has demonstrated the fact that he is not only a successful merchant, but that he knows how to run a hotel. Hon. W. N. West, of Caro, and Hon. Geo. A. Prescott, nominee for State Senator, were the speakers of the evening and held the large audience for over two hours with convincing arguments, that will be repaid next Tuesday. While waiting for the midnight train a number of our citizens enjoyed the hospitality of C. F. Kelley, Chairman of the township committee, in his pleasant home.

"Next Tuesday will be election day, when the people are to decide whether or not they want a continuation of the times prevailing since the present Democratic administration was elected. Every vote for the Democrat ticket is an endorsement of the party that promised so much and did so little. If you are satisfied with the prospect of further uncertainty in business affairs, then vote the Democrat ticket, for the leaders of the party pledge themselves to continue the fight against American industries. Vice President Stevenson asserted in his speech at a banquet in St. Louis, Mo., that \$90 a day would buy as much as \$100 would under the McKinley law. This may be true enough, but how many men have the \$90 to-day, compared with the number who had \$100 under the McKinley law. According to Mr. Stevenson the cost of living has only been reduced 10 per cent, while statistics show that wages have been reduced over 20 per cent for those who can find employment, while millions of men are idle because they cannot find work."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

For Quarter Ending Sept. 30, '94.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

July 1st, To bal. \$ 6718.12
Sept. 30th, to State tax 214.64
To County tax 811.01
To Township tax 1200.25
To Library tax 10.00
To Institute tax 10.00

6884.02

Sept. 30th, by Co. orders pd. \$1359.75
by poor " 45.93
by aut. pd. State 030.74
by " Towne 966.82
Balance 5661.78

5964.62

CONTINGENT FUND.

July 1st, to bal. 5183.08
Sept. 30th, to Liquor tax 371.24
County tax 440.37
Township tax 829.01
Liquor tax 371.24

7194.94

Sept. 30th, by Co. orders pd. 1359.75
by poor " 45.93
by Town pd. 966.42
by Aut. due towns 1412.73
by bal. 3410.11

7194.94

POOR FUND.

July 1st, to bal. 317.03
Sept. 30th, to orders pd. 45.98

362.96

Sept. 30th, bal. 362.96

LIBRARY FUND.

Sept. 30th, to amt. pd. towns 21.19
to bal. 21.00

42.19

July 1st, by bal. 32.19
Sept. 30th, by fines 16.00

48.19

INSTITUTE FUND.

Sept. 30th, to bal. 40.00

40.00

July 1st, by bal. 31.00
Sept. 30th, by fees 10.00

40.00

TOWNSHIP GRAYLING.

July 1st, to amt. pd. 244.84
to surrender deeds 89

2128.23

Sept. 30th, bal. 2383.96

June 30th, by bal. 2118.59

Sept. Qrt. col. 264.37

2383.96

BRAYNE CREEK.

July 1st, to bal. 38.85

Sept. 30th, Qrt. col. 38.70

161.12

July 1st, by bal. 238.67

Sept. 30th, Qrt. col. 161.12

238.67

BALL.

Sept. 30th, to July bal. pd. 123.64

Sept. " Qrt. col. 8.94

132.78

July 1st, by bal. 123.84

Sept. 30th, by qrt. col. 8.94

132.78

BLAINE.

Sept. 30th, to July qrt. col. pd. 179.19

July 1st, by qrt. col. 179.19

Sept. 30th, to bal. 433.34

433.34

CENTER PLAINS.

July 1st by bal. 204.66

Supt. by qrt. col. 228.68

433.34

SOUTH BRANCH.

Sept. 30th, to June qrt. col. pd. 135.20

" to bal. 210.10

345.42

July 1st by bal. 278.99

Sept. 30th, by qrt. col. 66.43

345.42

GROVE.

July 1st, to bal. 276.48

Sept. 30th, by qrt. col. 276.48

2.97

Sept. 30th, " bal. 273.51

276.48

MAPLE FOREST.

July 1st, to qrt. col. June 156.56

Sept. 30th, to bal. 482.00

638.56

Sept. 30th, by June qrt. col. pd. 156.56

" " qrt. col. 36.79

July 1st, by bal. 445.01

638.56

Sept. 30th, to qrt. col. June 70.47

bal. 480.54

550.01

July 1st, by bal. 500.22

Sept. 30th, by qrt. col. 59.79

550.01

J. W. HARTWICK, Clerk.

JOHN HANNA, Register Deeds.

Gov. Flower says that the republicans "expect to buy voters like sheep" in New York this fall. And if the poor Democrats have been reduced to such straights that they must sell their votes to eke out a living, their own party is responsible for it.

The price of Ohio XX wool was just 12 cents lower October 1st, 1894, than it was March 1st, 1893. And now the free trade dogs would chase all the sheep to the slaughter house.—Detroit Journal.

When Cleveland asked the Democrats in Congress, "How can we face the people if we pass this bill?" it was evidently with a feeling of determination not to do any of the facing himself.—Globe Democrat.

The London Spectator doesn't believe in giving Wilson all the credit. It says: "Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done."—Inter-Ocean.

A Washington dispatch says the post master general is determined to prevent the correspondence of bond investment companies from being carried through the mails, and will order criminal proceedings instituted in every case brought to his attention.

A Baltimore dispatch, of the 25th, says: "A train of fifteen cars left Canton last night over the Pennsylvania road for Milwaukee, Wis., loaded with tin plate from South Wales. There was over 500,000 pounds of plate in the shipment." More free trade.

The Demo-pop candidate for Circuit Judge was in town last Thursday, enveloped in a monstrous over coat, which we deemed appropriate, as he must have thought it decidedly cool, not to be even invited to a seat on the platform with Mr. Forsythe.

Mr. Alexander Forsythe, populist candidate for Congress addressed a fair audience at the Court House, last Thursday evening, advocating their political doctrine. He is a pleasant young gentleman to meet, and by the time he reaches Washington will have more experience than now.

In a speech recently Governor McKinley said that there were unquestionably mistakes in the tariff law of 1890, but insisted that they were on the side of America. The Wilson law was found to contain over 600 errors, not one of them in the interest of America. "They did not legislate for America even by accident," said McKinley.

The various Populist bills introduced in the last Congress called for the creation of a public debt amounting to \$85,000,000,000. As this would give each citizen only \$300, an effort will be made at the coming session to raise the figure to something that will accord with the greatness of the country and the grandeur of the party.—Globe Democrat.

Minneapolis.—The local flour millers have been notified that the trade in Cuba they had worked up under the reciprocity treaty is probably at an end. Under that treaty the duty on flour was \$1 per barrel, but since the passage of the Gorman-Wilson bill the duty has been ignored and the duty raised to \$4.50 a barrel.

One local concern has just been notified by its Philadelphia agent that a large consignment of flour destined for Cuba must be held back because of changed conditions.

Under reciprocity Cuba bought 1,000,000 barrels of American flour in one year. The Democrats knocked out reciprocity and Cuba has retaliated by raising its tariff on American flour from \$1 to \$4.75 a barrel and is now buying bread stuffs from Spain. This is the way our tariff reformers are reaching out for "the markets of the world." Let American millers and farmers make a note of it.—Detroit Journal.

It has stood the test of public opinion for 21 years, progressing and growing in strength year by year, admired by publishers and all people for its fearless, manly attitude on all public questions, and for its intrinsic merit as a great newspaper.

Stands Head and Shoulders Above all Others.

2 CENTS PER COPY.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

\$1.25 FOR 3 MONTHS BY MAIL.

Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

THE EVENING NEWS, DETROIT.

Sept. 30th, to qrt. col. June 70.47

bal. 480.54

550.01

July 1st, by bal. 500.22

Sept. 30th, by qrt. col. 59.79

550.01

J. W. HARTWICK, Clerk.

JOHN HANNA, Register Deeds.

Gov. Flower says that the republicans "expect to buy voters like sheep" in New York this fall. And if the poor Democrats have been reduced to such straights that they must sell their votes to eke out a living, their own party is responsible for it.

The price of Ohio XX wool was just 12 cents lower October 1st, 1894, than it was March 1st, 1893. And now the free trade dogs would chase all the sheep to the slaughter house.—Detroit Journal.

When Cleveland asked the Democrats in Congress, "How can we face the people if we pass this bill?" it was evidently with a feeling of determination not to do any of the facing himself.—Globe Democrat.

The London Spectator doesn't believe in giving Wilson all the credit. It says: "Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done."—Inter-Ocean.

A Washington dispatch says the post master general is determined to prevent the correspondence of bond investment companies from being carried through the mails, and will order criminal proceedings instituted in every case brought to his attention.

A Baltimore dispatch, of the 25th, says: "A train of fifteen cars left Canton last night over the Pennsylvania road for Milwaukee, Wis., loaded with tin plate from South Wales. There was over 500,000 pounds of plate in the shipment." More free trade.

The Demo-pop candidate for Circuit Judge was in town last Thursday, enveloped in a monstrous over coat, which we deemed appropriate, as he must have thought it decidedly cool, not to be even invited to a seat on the platform with Mr. Forsythe.

Mr. Alexander Forsythe, populist candidate for Congress addressed a fair audience at the Court House, last Thursday evening, advocating their political doctrine. He is a pleasant young gentleman to meet, and by the time he reaches Washington will have more experience than now.

In a speech recently Governor McKinley said that there were unquestionably mistakes in the tariff law of 1890, but insisted that they were on the side of America. The Wilson law was found to contain over 600 errors, not one of them in the interest of America. "They did not legislate for America even by accident," said McKinley.

The various Populist bills introduced in the last Congress called for the creation of a public debt amounting to \$85,000,000,000. As this would give each citizen only \$300, an effort will be made at the coming session to raise the figure to something that will accord with the greatness of the country and the grandeur of the party.—Globe Democrat.

Minneapolis.—The local flour millers have been notified that the trade in Cuba they had worked up under the reciprocity treaty is probably at an end. Under that treaty the duty on flour was \$1 per barrel, but since the passage of the Gorman-Wilson bill the duty has been ignored and the duty raised to \$4.50 a barrel.

One local concern has just been notified by its Philadelphia agent that a large consignment of flour destined for Cuba must be held back because of changed conditions.

Under reciprocity Cuba bought 1,000,000 barrels of American flour in one year. The Democrats knocked out reciprocity and Cuba has retaliated by raising its tariff on American flour from \$1 to \$4.75 a barrel and is now buying bread stuffs from Spain. This is the way our tariff reformers are reaching out for "the markets of the world." Let American millers and farmers make a note of it.—Detroit Journal.

It has stood the test of public opinion for 21 years, progressing and growing in strength year by year, admired by publishers and all people for its fearless, manly attitude on all public questions, and for its intrinsic merit as a great newspaper.

Stands Head and Shoulders Above all Others.

2 CENTS PER COPY.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

\$1.25 FOR 3 MONTHS BY MAIL.

Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

THE EVENING NEWS, DETROIT.

DON'T MISS THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

OF
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
LADIES' and GENTS'
Furnishing Goods, and Rubbers.

R. MEYER & CO.,
Price Wreckers.

P. S. See Hand Bills for Price Quotations.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

SCHOOL SUPPLIES!

All kinds of School Books and School Supplies just received. 5 and 10 cent Tablets. Student's Note Books and Composition Books in endless variety

School Crayons, Blackboard Erasers, Slates, Pencils, Book-bags, Scholar's Companions, School Registers, and in fact everything used in a modern school-room.

YOUR TRADE SOLICITED.

Fournier's Drug Store!

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS!

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

HARRY W. EVANS,

Successor to LARABEE, J.
--DEALER IN--

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Etc.

CONFECTIONERY; CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Also a full line of Stationery, School Tablets, &c., &c.

DEVLIN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, \$5,000 REWARD!

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.
THERE are many just as good, but none better. Our terms are lower, though. Send for Catalogue.
IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
The cream of the country papers is found in Remington's County Seat Lists. Showed advertisers avail themselves of these lists, a copy of which can be had of Remington Bros., of New York & Pittsburg.
GREAT AUSTRALIAN MEDICINE CO., Feb 1, y. 1
New, Blanche, etc.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Try Claggett's Pure Buckwheat Flour.

Fred Culver returned from Chicago last Monday morning.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

John Staley was in Detroit, last Friday.

New stock of Dry Goods, at Claggett's.

68 new styles of Tablets to select from, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Fred Sholtz, of Center Plains, was in town last Saturday.

Ladies' Skirts for 50 cents, at Claggett's.

Saturday is registration day. See that you are registered.

For toilet preparations, go to the Store of Harry W. Evans.

Votes yes on both constitutional amendments, next Tuesday.

For School Books, Stationery, etc., go to Fournier's Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnson were visiting friends in Lewiston, last week.

Try Claggett's Pure Maple Syrup on your pancakes.

See announcement of L. T. Wright in another column.

Those Little Giant Line of School Shoes, leads them all. At J. M. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kneeland went to Detroit Tuesday.—Lewiston Journal.

The largest line of men's \$2 Shoes in Grayling, at J. M. Jones' Shoe Store.

Mrs. T. E. Douglas was visiting with her parents, at West Branch, last week.

Buy a Garland Store, at S. H. & Co's.

Be sure and vote right and then go and get your dinner at the W. R. C. hall.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 3 cents and upwards, at Claggett's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Evans attended a Masquerade Ball at Roscommon, last week.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

D. S. Waldron went to South Branch, Saturday, to spend his 65th birthday.

Rogers & Gallet's Toilet Water and Cologne, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Fred Culver went to Chicago last week to purchase a large stock of Holiday Goods.

Pants and Shirts at 1-2 price, at S. H. & Co's.

Mrs. E. W. Jensen was called to Otter Lake, Tuesday, by the illness of her mother.

For School Supplies, Tablets, Pencils, etc., call at the Drug Store of Harry W. Evans.

Mrs. Wm. Metcalf, of Center Plains, is visiting old friends and relatives in Tuscola County.

Walter Babbitt is now conveniently located on Cedar street, and can accommodate three or four boarders.

The New Boston Store will sell goods at lower prices than purchasers ever expected to get them.

Corn 8 cents a can, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The business improvement is slow, but it is sure. It will be quicker after the election.

Ladies, if J. M. Jones has not what suits you in Ladies' Shoes, leave your order and he will have a pair made for you at the Factory.

Stoves are being put up for winter. See that everything is secure and your property fully insured.

Suits at half price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Messrs. J. K. Wright and J. Patterson addressed a political meeting at Cheney, last Friday evening.

Go and see the line of School Tablets, the finest in the land, at Fournier's Drug Store.

For a bargain in Mens' shoes, go to the store of S. H. & Co.

Martin Nelson, of Lewiston, will run as an independent candidate for sheriff of Montmorency County.

A full line of Stoves, Zincs, Oil Cloths and Oil Cloth Bindings, at ALBERT KRAUS'S Store.

Dr. Traver has been sick for some time with a cold, but has nearly recovered.—Lewiston Journal.

For a special bargain in Mens' Shoes, go to the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The first train from Alba to Frederic, over Ward's railroad, came in last Saturday loaded with G. R. & I. officials.

Gov. McKinley spoke in Detroit, last week. J. M. Jones is selling Cork Sole Shoes for men, at \$2 & \$3 per pair.

Next Saturday is Registration Day. Don't forget to register. If you want to vote.

Ladies' Wool Underwear, from 50 cents to \$1.00, at Claggett's.

There was a pleasant republican meeting at Cheney, last Tuesday evening.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

FOR SALE, a good Coal Stove, nearly new. Enquire of Geo. L. Alexander, Nov. 1, w3.

The Boston Store will be closed next Wednesday, the Day of Atonement.

Work hard for the republican candidates all day and then go and get your oysters at the W. R. C. Hall.

New Stock of California dried fruits, Prunes and Raisins, at Claggett's.

Mrs. A. L. Pond represented Marvin Relief Corps in the District Convention held at Bay City, week before last.

If you are looking for the best selection of Stoves, call on Albert Kraus. Every stove is warranted.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hanson and their daughter Maggie, went to Gaylord, Monday, for a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Jensen.

Great Bargains in Wool Hosiery, at Claggett's, for everybody.

The board of registration will be in session next Saturday, from nine in the forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Town Hall.

A Big drive in New Brazil, at Claggett's this week and next. Call at store for prices.

Arthur Cady spent last Sunday with his parents at Bagley and with his youngest sister, who was also visiting with them, from Michigan City.

Coffee, coffee, coffee only 29 cents, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Do not forget to register. If your name is not already on the list. Next Saturday is the day.

For a bargain in mens' shoes go to the store of S. H. & Co.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Aid Society being unable to secure proper rooms, will not serve meals on election day.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

With every Broom you buy at Claggett's, you will get a Broom Holder Free. Only a small quantity. Come quick.

Selling, Hanson & Co. have the best 29 cent coffee, in town. You should try it.

Joseph Patterson addressed a democratic meeting at the Benedict school house in Beaver Creek, last Saturday evening.

Buy \$4 worth of goods at J. M. Jones, and get the story of Columbus and the Great Exposition. It will pay you, as the book is well worth reading.

S. H. & Co. are closing out the fire stock in Dry Goods, at a great reduction.

Chitago, an Indian veteran soldier has located in Grayling, and will be thankful for any work that may be given him to do.

The Woman's Relief Corps will provide dinner and supper for the weary voters on election day. Dinner and supper 25 cents each.

Go to the store of S. H. & Co. where you can be waited on promptly and get the lowest prices.

The Woman's Relief Corps will give a Chicken Pie Dinner on election day, and an oyster supper in the evening. 25 cents will pay for either.

It will be to your advantage to examine my stock of stoves and prices before buying elsewhere.

ALBERT KRAUS.

The surveyors on the A. S. & N. W. reached town the first of week and laid out the site for a new depot, just near the M. & H. Lumber Co.'s warehouse.—Lewiston Journal.

The electric light at the intersection of Michigan Avenue and Ogemaw st., was turned on last Thursday night, and is fully appreciated by the residents of that part of the village.

You can buy more for your money, cash, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co. than at any other store in town.

The National Prison Association earnestly request the clergymen of the United States to observe the fourth Sunday in October as prison Sunday.

Time brings some startling and queer things to light. In looking over the memorabilia left by the wife of a veteran, a member of the W. R. C. found a photograph of herself taken over 20 years ago, and another member found a photograph of her husband. What a text for a certain lecture.

At the W. R. C. dinner and supper, the following ladies will serve as Table Committee and collectors: Committee: Mrs. L. S. Benson, Mrs. W. F. Benkleman, Mrs. J. K. Hanson, Mrs. W. S. Chalker, Mrs. Trumley, Mrs. J. M. Jones, Miss Culver, Mrs. Towsey, Mrs. Knight and Mrs. Barton.

Collectors—Mrs. G. L. Alexander, Mrs. C. W. Wight and Mrs. J. C. Hanson.

You should try a can of 8 cent corn, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Call on L. T. Wright at S. H. & Co's office for Steamship tickets.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

The W. R. C. will have baskets for sale, at their hall the afternoon and evening of the election.

Hillman, Montmorency county, will soon have saw and grist mills. Machinery for both is now on the ground.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Lutheran Church will give a Supper and Social at the W. R. C. hall, on Friday evening, Nov. 16th.

Of course business is slowly reviving; but why do not Democratic papers say something about wages?

Let every populist, democrat or republican, after voting, go and get a good dinner at the W. R. C. hall and help increase the charity fund.

Quite a party of our young people drove to the residence of Supervisor Annis, in Beaver Creek, last Friday evening and reported "an enjoyable time."

Soliciting support for a Minister with the offer of his vote for the democratic ticket, is pretty rough on the preacher.

A number of friends and neighbors very agreeably surprised Swan and Mrs. Peterson last evening, at the Lewiston Opera House, and kept up the merry dance and music until after midnight. Refreshments were served by the hostess, and the guests went home to sweetly dream of friendship and hospitality.—Lewiston Journal.

Frederic Items.

The first special train on the new Frederic & Charlevoix R. R., arrived here last Saturday morning with Mr. David Ward, and Grand Rapids and Indiana officials.

The M. C. R. R. will lay two miles of rail on the old Frederic branch for H. C. Ward who is now erecting Camp and expects to cut 10,000 cords of 4 ft. wood for Detroit parties this winter.

E. H. Putnam will buy ties for D. Ward this winter.

The Republicans had a Grand Rally at the Town Hall, Monday evening. Although the weather was very disagreeable the hall was filled. Hon. W. N. West of Caro, delivered a fine speech and Hon. George A. Prescott, nominee for State Senator made a few remarks. The music by the Grayling Band and Glee Club was enjoyed by all.

Indian Social.

The Indian Social held at the residence of Mr. N. Michelson last Friday evening was a pleasant and very unique affair. David Shoppengoon Chief of the Chippewas, and family, assisted by Tom Chittago, gave some interesting and novel examples of native songs and war dances.

Mr. Michelson had given their spacious residence entirely to the use of the society and the first parlor was a veritable Indian home, containing a wigwam, dapperies and portierres of Indian blankets; a bright little square selling baskets of their own make; Owls, Ducks, Deer and a large Wildcat in the green boughs added to the reality of the scene. The belles and beaux of the town were invited to join in the festivities, and appeared in costumes kindly made and provided by the Indians.

A bountiful supper was served to about 175 persons and about \$30.00 was added to the Treasury of the Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church. Mrs. WOODWORTH, Secretary.

Resolutions.—of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Marvin Post, G. A. R., No. 240, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Grand Commander to give to our comrade, Fred L. Barker, an honorable discharge from the army on earth, and to muster him into the Grand Army above. Therefore be it

Resolved, that, as true soldiers, we bow in submission to the supreme command, and urge upon our comrades to emulate the virtues of Comrade Barker, as a brave soldier and an honest man, that when our hour shall come we may be reunited with him under the banner of the immortal.

Resolved, that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days in honor of his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread at large upon our records, and an engrossed copy be forwarded to his daughter.

O. PALMER, } Com.
Wm. S. CHALKER, }
A. L. POND, }

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

REPUBLICAN MEETING!!

Last Rally of the Campaign!!!

Hon. W. N. WEST, of Caro, Will address the citizens of Crawford County, at the Court House, on Monday Evening, Nov. 5th,

on the political issues of the day. The Grayling Glee Club and Grayling Cornet Band will furnish the music. Turn out and make the last rally a decisive one.

Deputy sheriff, Frank Robinson, of Gaylord caught the brute, Jacob Masloski, who committed the assault on a little girl last week, in Otsego County, and brought him here. He was taken to Gaylord, Sunday morning. There was strong talk of trying him before Judge Lynch.

John Staley, of Grayling, Crawford County, says the growth of Republican sentiment there is wonderful. In his travels about the county he hears nothing but encouraging words and he believes that the Republican ticket will receive 75 majority there, which is a great deal more than the Republicans ever had before.—Det. Journal.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society will meet at the Church parlors Friday afternoon of this week.

M. L. STALEY, Sec.

The Good Templars will meet Thursday night of next week instead of Tuesday, as the W. R. C. wish to serve supper in their hall.

MRS. CHAS BUTLER.

Wood! Wood!

I have a large amount of wood both Jack Pine and Tamarack, cut green, which I am prepared to deliver at any time. PHILIP J. MOSHER.

Nov. 1, 1mo.

To the Public.

I wish to announce that I am prepared to issue Steamship and Rail Road tickets at reduced rates. I will also issue Drafts payable in Great Britain & Ireland and all principal Continental Cities.

L. T. WRIGHT, Oct. 25th at S. H. & Co's office.

Order of Hearing.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. County of Crawford.

A T session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling on the first day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. Present, Wm. C. Johnson, Judge of Probate.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF Hiram Stark deceased, Oscar Palmer, Administrator of said estate, having filed his annual account as said administrator, with said Court. Testimony is taken, that Monday, the fifth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, he assigned for the hearing of said account, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court of Probate, to be held at the village of Grayling and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be allowed. And the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, and successive weeks previous to the said hearing.

[At test copy.] Wm. C. JOHNSON, Judge of Probate.

Oct. 4, 1894.

Michigan State Land Office.

Lansing, Oct. 1st, 1894.

Notice is hereby given, that the following described Primary School Land, situate in Crawford County, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previously redeemed according to law.

Wm. A. FRENCH, Commissioner.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Department of State.

Lansing, September 15th, 1894.

To the Sheriff of Crawford County, Mich.

Sir—You are hereby notified that the Legislature of the State of Michigan has passed and the Governor has approved the following:

JOINT RESOLUTION. [Public Acts of 1893, p. 493.]

FOR SUBMITTING TO the people an amendment to section five of article seven of the constitution of this State relative to the residence of inmates maintained at public expense at asylums and other public institutions, by adding a proviso relative to soldiers who reside at the soldiers' home.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, in joint session, that section five of article seven of the constitution of this State be and the same is hereby proposed to read as follows:

Sec. 5. No elector shall be deemed to have a residence by reason of his being employed in the service of the United States, or of the State, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any house of other asylum, a public expense; nor while confined in any public prison, except that honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who have served in the military or naval forces of the United States or of this State, and who reside in soldiers' homes established by the State, may acquire a residence where such home is located.

Resolved, That said proposed constitutional amendment shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election to take place on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four; and the Secretary of State is hereby required to give notice of said amendment to the several counties of this State at least twenty days prior to said election, and to certify the same to the several counties of this State as required by the constitution of this State.

Also at amendment to Section 5, of Article 7, of the Constitution of this State authorizing the election of Soldiers' Home to vote where such homes are situated.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Let Everybody Read This!

Did you ever notice the difference between our business and others? Did you ever notice how we seek for trade upon different grounds? Have you ever noticed how we keep talking at all times about Merits, Full Values, Lowest Prices, etc.? If you will notice comparisons you can see that we build our trade upon foundations of FACTS

that are substantial and do not flutter spasmodically. We never TOTTER. We pound the hammer of business steadily, seeking at all times to give our customers the BEST BARGAINS IN THE COUNTRY.

WE DO NO SKIN GAME BUSINESS! A child is as safe trading with us, as the adult. We have but ONE PRICE for all and PRICE FEARS NO COMPETITION.

Do you think we can gain your trade upon these facts? Try us, if you know us not, and we will convince you that we are the people to trade

WITH

IKE ROSENTHAL, The Legitimate One Price Clothing Dry Good House.

We still sell Every Suit in the House at Cost.

GRAND RAPIDS And Indiana Railroad

DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH.

TIME CARD, FEB. 11, 1894.

Leave Mack: City 7:40 a.m.; 1:30 p.m.; 9:15 p.m.

Arr. Grand R. 8:15 a.m.; 10:25 p.m.; 10:15 a.m.

Kalamazoo 7:30 a.m.; 1:25 p.m.; 8:40 a.m.

Chicago 7:10 a.m.; 7:10 p.m.; 8:40 a.m.

Port Wayne 1:25 p.m.

Richmond 8:30 a.m.

Indianapolis 8:30 a.m.

7:40 a.m. Train daily ex. Sunday with Pullman Car to Grand Rapids, 1:30 p.m. train daily ex. Sunday with Sleeping Car to Chicago via Kalamazoo & Mich. Central Ry.

9:15 p.m. Sunday only. Trains arrive at Mackinac City from the South at 7:00 a.m., daily except Monday and 5:15 p.m. daily.

For information apply to C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. F. & T. A.

L. H. ACHARY, Agent, Mackinac City, Mich.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling tale of a little book that tells all about Koko bac, the winner of the famous Grassman tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't run no physical or financial risk, let him buy Koko bac, sold by Loranget & Fournier, Book at Drug Stores or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

can be named at our \$200 line of work, and in our store, you will find these goods at a price that will make you say, "I can't believe it!"

Wants everything, no matter how small, you can do the work. This is an era of money, and you can do the work. This is an era of money, and you can do the work. This is an era of money, and you can do the work.

Before buying your new bicycle look the field over carefully. The superiority of Victor Bicycles was never so fully demonstrated as at present. Our '94 line will bear the most rigid scrutiny, and we challenge comparison.

There's but one best—Victor.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO DETROIT DENVER SAN FRANCISCO

ELECTION NOTICE.

State of Michigan, Office of the Secretary of State, Lansing, Aug. 29th, 1894.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford.

Sir—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz.:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Commissioner of the State Land Office, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; also a member of State Board of Education in place of Perry F. Powers, whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1894, also a Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District of this State, to which your county belongs; also a Senator for the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District of this State, also One Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District, comprising Alpena, Montmorency, Otsego, Oscoda and Crawford Counties.

A Circuit Judge of the Thirty-Fourth Judicial Circuit in place of Nelson Sharpe, whose term of office will expire when his successor has been duly elected and qualified.

You are also hereby notified that at said election there will be submitted to the people An amendment to Section 1, Article 7, of the Constitution of this State relative to the qualifications of electors of this State;

Also at amendment to Section 5, of Article 7, of the Constitution of this State authorizing the election of Soldiers' Home to vote where such homes are situated.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
BRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

JOTS ABOUT THE JAPS

A QUICK-WITTED AND ARTISTIC RACE.

People Who Deserve the Compliments that Have Been Showered Upon Them—Cooks and Laborers Who Sketch Like Artists—Gelsa Girls and Their Ways.

"Gelsa of the Orient."

The courage with which the little state of Japan tackles the big Chinese Empire is a spectacle to challenge the admiration of the world. This sentence, recently uttered by a well-known military man, does not fairly represent the actual status of affairs in the East. It gives a correct idea of the respective powers of the combatants now engaged in what is really a fierce struggle, not so much for Corea as for supremacy and prestige. Compared, either in area or in population, with her gigantic antagonist, Japan seems a sliver, but in point of fact the island empire is anything but small. Comprising, as it does, an area of 147,000 square miles and a population of 40,000,000, it is larger than Italy or Great Britain, is but slightly exceeded in size by Prussia, and falls little short of the Austro-Hungarian empire; while in population it exceeds France by 2,000,000, Great Britain 3,000,000, has 10,000,000 more than Prussia, 11,000,000 more than Italy, and over twice as many as Spain. When compared with any other than the huge, overgrown states of Russia and China, Japan is therefore a formidable power, one that would prove no



mean antagonist either in commerce or war. Up to this time the Japanese have displayed no special desire for military achievements, but the extreme readiness they have shown in mastering the arts of Western civilization justifies the belief that in the field they will exhibit the same dexterity and be rewarded with the same success that has attended their efforts in more peaceful lines.

The Japanese have been called the "Gelsa of the Orient," and well deserve the appellation, for ages of artistic training have so informed the mind of even that class which depends on manual labor for bread that the day laborers and people who could not, in the ordinary course of affairs, be expected to know anything whatever of art, possess accomplishments that among other nations are known only to the few who have time to devote to culture and the means of acquiring it. The love of art seems to be universal among this stolid people, and not only do they show the love, but in no inconsiderable degree, even the humblest display an executive ability. One traveler records seeing a large crane light on a tree in a village, and, instead of somebody hurrying away for a gun, a dozen produced note-books and pencils and sat down on the ground to sketch the bird. Another tells how the cook who prepared the meals for the party amused the children by dashing off little sketches by the hour; and another was carried by ordinary Japanese bearers, men of the lowest order of laborers, to an unfrequented shrine somewhere in the woods, and to his amazement found that two or three of the carriers had while waiting made sketches of the temple and vicinity, and these efforts were not mere scrawls or blotches, but possessed a fair order of merit. A country where day laborers are artists and where cooks amuse themselves by sketching must possess much that would interest those who regard mankind as the proper study of man.



The dress, the manners of the people, the customs prevalent everywhere among both high and low, the houses, the legal system, the religious ordinances of worship, the physical appearance of the people themselves, all were so completely out of the ordinary line of occidental experience, that had a traveler been suddenly transported to another planet

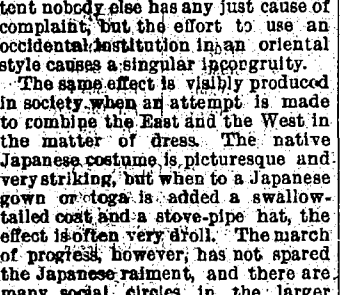
he could not have been more surprised at what he beheld. But, with the extraordinary brightness that is disconcertingly characteristic of the Japanese people, they were quick to see that in some respects the mon from the West had greatly the advantage of themselves, and with rare good sense they determined to abandon their own ways and adopt those of the stranger. This determination was not arrived at hastily, but after the most careful consideration of the respective merits of the two systems, and a better conclusion that the interests of their nation could be best forwarded by making the change. Hence it is that the social and political institutions of Japan are a composite of those of other countries; the system of justice has been bor-



A JAPANESE HOUSEBOAT.

rowed from one, the system of police from another; one has contributed the newspaper, and another the newspaper censorship, and so on through the list. Nor can it be said that the systems are awkwardly used, for the natural cleverness of the Japanese is such that they are able to discern what parts of any given system are suitable and what are unsuitable to their own social and political needs, and thus have made a judicious selection, combining the pieces in such a manner as to produce a result which, while not in every respect entirely satisfactory, is yet a great improvement on the native original.

The effort to use Western institutions in an Eastern fashion has, however, been productive of some curious consequences. The Japanese have newspapers, for instance, and such is the popularity of this occidental institution that at present there are no fewer than 560 newspapers and periodicals, seventeen dailies in Tokio alone, all the periodical press of Japan having a combined circulation of nearly 95,000,000 a year. But the native characters being still retained in the papers, the publication of a Japanese periodical is attended with difficulties almost insurmountable. There are perhaps 20,000 characters in the Chinese ideographic system in Japan; of these over 4,000 are in daily use; and the compositor must be prepared to place in his "stick" any one of these 4,000 types. As it is a physical impossibility for any man to have 4,000 type in reach at one time, a number of boys are employed, the copy is cut into "takes" and handed to them. There are forty-seven kana syllables, used for connecting the ideographs, and with these the compositor waits on the boys who are trying to and from among a set of library cases, where the type are placed, each boy singing the sound of the ideograph of which he is in search. As he finds each he brings it to the compositor, and when all in his "take" are collected he returns the copy, receives another "take," and again sets up his monotonous sing-song cry. After a galley has been set up, a proof is taken and sent to two proof-readers, one of whom says the copy to the other. The "gelsa" is thus a scene of continual shouting and confusion, but the Japanese are satisfied, and so long as they are content nobody else has any just cause of complaint, but the effort to use an occidental institution in an oriental style causes a singular idiosyncrasy.



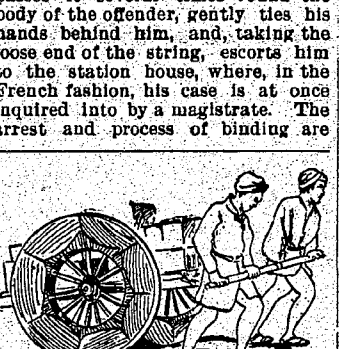
The same effect is visibly produced in society when an attempt is made to combine the East and the West in the matter of dress. The native Japanese costume is picturesque and very striking, but when to a Japanese gown or toga is added a swallow-tailed coat and a stove-pipe hat, the effect is often very droll. The march of progress, however, has not spared the Japanese raiment, and there are many social circles in the larger

points the native life has hardly been touched, at least, seems not to have been, by Western influences. In the villages and country the Japanese character is seen in its native simplicity, or, as some one has said, native duplicity, for, like the heathen Chinese, the Jap is peculiar, and so clever in bargaining, in buying and selling that John is a fool compared to him. There is one native characteristic which Western progress has not yet been able to touch, the unfailing good temper of the people. No matter what happens, a Japanese is always in a good humor. A couple of bearers may come along with a traveler in the curious native contrivance that answers for a cab; with a shout they plunge into the crowd, push its members right and



TRANSPORTATION IN JAPAN.

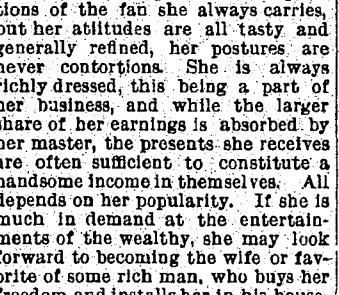
left, and in the most unceremonious manner elbow their way through; in any European country, or even in America, such a proceeding would cause half a dozen fights in as many minutes, but the Japanese only laugh. Everything in Japan is done politely. When a policeman feels it his duty to make an arrest he does it with smiling urbanity, and he and his proposed prisoner bow to each other like a pair of dancing masters. With as much suavity as the occasion will permit, the native "peeler" produces a piece of cord, passes it several times round the body of the offender, gently ties his hands behind him, and, taking the loose end of the string, escorts him to the station house, where, in the French fashion, his case is at once inquired into by a magistrate. The arrest and process of binding are



TRANSPORTATION IN JAPAN.

watched with open-eyed interest by a crowd of people, but as soon as the representative of the law has disappeared with his captive everybody laughs. There is no sympathy for the poor fellow on his way to the calaboose; nobody threatens the officer; it is all only a very good joke, which is momentarily enjoyed and forgotten.

This characteristic levity has given rise to one of the peculiar institutions of Japan—the tea house and the gelsa girl (pronounced gashya). The tea house is to the Japanese what the saloon, the club, the hotel, the restaurant, the theater, and a few other resorts are to the men of other lands—a place where rest, refreshment of any kind, and recreation may all be had in abundance. In Japan a man does not go to a tea house to enjoy his own company; so, if on pleasure bent, he requests the attendant to summon a gelsa girl. A gelsa is not necessarily a social outcast, though it is said she is not always proof against either gold or temptation; she is a girl who has been sold by her parents to a master for the purpose of being trained to do just what she does—to amuse individuals or social parties in need of entertainment. In her way she is accomplished. She has an abundance of repartee, and can talk with a liveliness that a Western belle might envy; she can play innumerable games with cards and other devices; she can sing in a high falsetto voice that will bring tears to your eyes, and she can dance with a grace that will surprise a stage manager. Her dancing, it is true, is mostly posturing, with graceful manipulations of the fan she always carries, but her attitudes are all tasty and generally refined, her postures are never contortions. She is always richly dressed, this being a part of her business, and while the larger share of her earnings is absorbed by her master, the presents she receives are often sufficient to constitute a handsome income in themselves. All depends on her popularity. If she is much in demand at the entertainments of the wealthy, she may look forward to becoming the wife or favorite of some rich man, who buys her freedom and installs her in his house. She does not generally remain there long. The retirement in which Japanese women live soon becomes very dull to a professional beauty, who has passed her life in pleasing the public, and after a few months of seclusion she is generally again seen in the street, where the sisterhood reside, ready to enter on the business of entertaining with a zest all the keener from having had a temporary respite. The professional entertainers of the Island Empire—the do for the Japanese what the dancing girls of India do for the enervated men of that country—enable the hours to pass more quickly and shed over the scenes of revelry a light that would not otherwise be obtainable, for the Japanese wives are not allowed to see much company, and are consequently rather stupid.



There is one thing that can be said for the Japanese: no matter of what rank or condition in life, they are always entertaining to the stranger, whether in their palaces, more ornate and highly adorned than even those of the Chinese; whether at their devotions in the temples that are daily finding fewer worshippers within their walls; whether traveling to and fro in the quaint sedan chairs which an-

swer the people of the better classes instead of carriages; or in their houseboats, in which thousands of the population find a home; whether at work or at play, in jest or in earnest, they are always a source of interest to those who from business or curiosity are thrown with them, and the amount of literature concerning them is likely to increase rather than to diminish for a long time to come.

Pain and Rest.
We are told that pain is nothing more than nerve-irritation. It is experienced when any destructive process goes on in any part of the body, and may be felt in one part of the body while the source of it is in another. Thus headache may have its source in the muscles of the eye.

Pain, strange as it may seem, is really a protective and beneficial sensation. In the case of a broken limb, extreme pain is caused by motion in that limb. Therefore the sufferer, whether man or animal, tries to keep the limb at rest, which is the very condition requisite for its healing. Surgeons, indeed, have taken hints from nature in this regard, and in case of tuberculous affecting joints find that the best results are obtained by rendering the joints motionless by means of splints, though the affection itself is often not very painful.

Pain from indigestion is relieved by temporarily lightening the diet, and giving the digestive organs less work to do. Even headache usually indicates a call for rest.

Pain due to an overtaxing of the nerve center, that is, the brain, is usually the most difficult to combat, since here the cause is often obscure. In this state neuralgia—nerve pain—affects first one part of the body, then another. Nature's restorer, sleep, is courted with difficulty, and life's ordinary duties become burdens almost too heavy to be borne.

In this condition, nature's call for rest is best heeded by complete change of surroundings. If the call is disregarded, serious consequences are likely to ensue. A vacation of one of the best chances of recuperation. In fact, a regular indulgence in such forms of recreation is the best means of preventing this very condition, and should be looked upon not as the indulgence of a weakness, but as the performance of a duty.

In the natural course of events one adds to, rather than detracts from, the years which may be given to active labors by devoting regular periods to rest.

Treat the body not as a mere machine, which wears out in any case after a certain number of years or months of work, but as a vital organism having the power of revivifying itself—capable of being hard worked, but demanding, too, times of recuperation.

PROPELLED BY THE ARMS.

An Invention that is Expected to Lower Bicycle Records. It seems that propulsion of bicycles by the arms has at last been solved.



THE APPARATUS.

Whether this invention will help to lower the short distance record or not remains to be seen, but it looks reasonable that, in long distance riding, it will be a great help in maintaining speed.



HOW IT WORKS.

other is placed on a support fastened to the handle bar. Two hands are easily brought into play, work the contrivance.

Peutlet's Sensitiveness to Noise.
M. Octave Peutlet, from all accounts, must have been a hard man to live with. Mme. Peutlet, who ought to know, declares that he was a victim to his nerves. A strange voice, one he was unaccustomed to, in the house made him wild. When he was going to bed he had to be pilled up against his doors, so as to keep out the ordinary noises. When in the country the crowing of cocks, the cackling of hens, the neighing of horses, made him frantic. For a man of poetical temperament the twitter of sparrows, the chirping of sparrows, caused him agony. By ready post-prandial practice, says his wife, he exterminated all the fowl in a country garden where he was living.

Ancient Ruins.
The oldest architectural ruins in the world are believed to be the rock-cut temples of Ipsambul, on the left bank of the Nile, in Nubia.

She—It takes two to make a bargain, you know. He—Yes; but only one gets it.—Boston Courier.

More men than dogs need muzzling.

HOW TO STORE CORN.

An Excellent Authority Says It Should Be Shelled.

Jonathan Periam, a well-known authority on agricultural topics, makes some valuable suggestions about the care of corn between the times of harvest and consumption. He thinks the cereal would be far more attractive to Europeans if offered to them in better shape, and that the average American consumer would like food prepared from corn much better were it not for the fact that it is allowed to become musty, sour, or bitter, as to the germ, which destroys its integrity as a food grain. He boldly advances the statement that, one year with another, Indian corn kept in wide cribs through the winter and subsequently in commercial elevators is not in a proper condition to be used as human food, nor is it in the best state for the fattening of live stock. It is not strange that Europeans decline to use it as food when the ordinary hog will refuse to touch corn a year old if laid aside by side with a sufficient quantity of newly plucked corn taken directly from the fields of the West in October. If the corn could be carried to Europe in its perfect state the people of that part of the world would take kindly to it as a precious food.

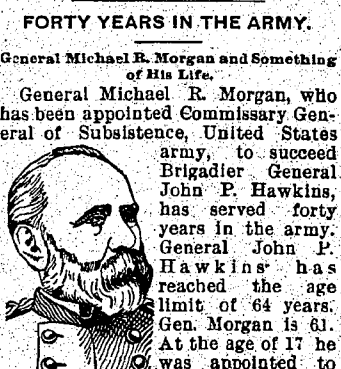
Ear corn, kept in the ordinary way in the wide cribs of the West, heats in the winter or early spring. It acquires a bitter or musty taste while on the cob, and when shelled the chemical process thus started goes steadily forward in the ordinary elevator, even if the airing has been fairly carried on. Corn that will germinate promptly neither has been heated in the crib nor has the germ been severely frozen. Seedsmen compare this by plucking the corn when just ripe, before freezing weather, and drying it artificially. The Indians knew how to accomplish this in a better way. They selected the best ears and placed them in holes in the ground, points downward, without removing the husk, the holes having a capacity of about two bushels each, and being lined with rushes if necessary to dryness. The deposit was mounded over with earth, and the seed never failed to grow promptly when planted. The secret of the process was complete exclusion from the air.

Mr. Periam says when corn has once got out of condition it cannot be restored to soundness. It will make musty flour and meal in spite of sulphuring and polishing, which may deceive the superficial observer, but not the chemist. He advocates the building of storehouses in which corn and other food products could be kept in air-tight chambers, and does not believe it would cost more than store room constructed on the present wasteful plan. The principle used in canning fruits and vegetables—exclusion of the air—might be extended in a more simple way to the cereals through storage elevators. When this is done we may have pure materials in the cereals used for human sustenance, and human ingenuity will find the means of doing this economically. Both domestic and foreign consumers would pay more for the flour and meal from grain thus kept than for what is made from grain that is musty, smutty, mildewed, sweated, or infested with weevil, such as too often comes from our present system of warehouse storage. It is certain that all the cereals are far better as food if containing normal moisture of about 15 per cent. than after the moisture has been artificially eliminated by kiln drying or other manipulation.

FORTY YEARS IN THE ARMY.

General Michael R. Morgan and Something of His Life.

General Michael R. Morgan, who has been appointed Commissary General of Subsistence, United States army, to succeed Brigadier General John P. Hawkins, has served forty years in the army. General John P. Hawkins has reached the age limit of 64 years.



General Morgan is 63. At the age of 17 he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point from Louisiana, graduated in 1864, was assigned to the Third Artillery as Second Lieutenant, and ordered to the Pacific coast, thence to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va. Since the close of the war he served at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., till 1873, in New York city and the Department of Dakota, till 1877, then on the Pacific coast and in Chicago, and when he received his present appointment was in the War Department at Washington.

The Difference.

King Victor Emmanuel used often to tire before the termination of a day's sport, and mules and horses being out of the question in the precipitous mountain paths, he would mount on the back of his chief huntsman, an Alpine Beretta, named Borretta. One day Borretta, having the king on his back, was crossing a torrent. The king having raised his foot to avoid his gaiter being wetted, the sudden movement almost caused Borretta to fall. Unmindful for a moment of the rank of his burden he growled out: "Tente au, bourrie!" ("Hold steady, you jackass"). Without manifesting the least irritation or surprise, the king replied: "You apparently ignore, Borretta, that the jackass is the one that carries the load," and nothing more was said about the matter.

Must Be Acrobats.
Recruits for the Chinese army will not be accepted unless they can leap a ditch six feet wide.

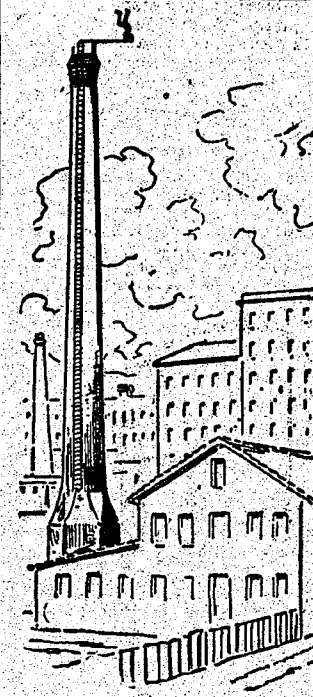
Charge! Too Much.
Philadelphia makes its own gas at a cost of 77 cents a thousand feet, and it is sold to consumers at \$1.25.

Always Polite.—Judge—Your innocence is proved; you are acquitted. Prisoner—Very sorry, gentlemen, to have given you all this trouble for nothing. —Ellegende Blaetter.

MONKEY TRICKS IN MIDAIR.

Hair Raising Performances of a Repairer of Factory Chimneys.

John William Mayman, an Englishman, born in Lancashire, has for some time been at work repairing factory chimneys in various parts of New England. He has been in this business for sixteen years, and has no idea of turning his attention to other work, notwithstanding the fact that his father and brother were both killed by falls from a great height. "Steeple Jack," as he is called, has



STEEPLE JACK'S TERRIFYING TRAT.

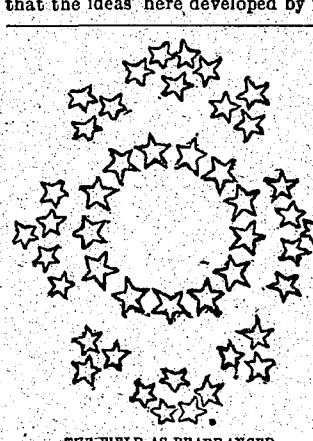
traveled all over England and a good part of Europe repairing chimneys, earning a large income most of the time, but spending it freely. One month recently he earned \$500, but only saved about a quarter of it, the remainder being spent foolishly. Mayman's nerve while engaged in his perilous calling is something wonderful. Some time ago he finished building an addition to a chimney owned by the Smith Paper Company's mill, near Boston. The chimney is 130 feet high. Several planks had been drawn up and placed across the top to hold material, and an iron rod had been put through the top of the chimney. One Sunday afternoon Mayman had been drinking, and went to the top of the chimney to show how steady his nerve was. Taking a stout plank, he inserted one end under the iron rod, letting the other end project into the air about eight feet. He first tried the plank with his foot; then walked slowly to the end, stooped, grasped the plank with both hands, and stood on his head at the extreme end. All the spectators grew faint at the sight, and most of them turned away, being unable to look at the terrifying performance.

"OLD GLORY."

How Artist Grafton Proposes to Rearrange It.

There is a likelihood that the United States Government may adopt a new national banner in the not distant future, in which the stars, emblem of the various States, will be differently arranged than at present.

Mr. E. D. Grafton, the well-known artist, whose reputation is national, has had in hand for some time a series of suggestions in the better arrangement of the stars in the national flag. He proposes to give an honored position to the thirteen original States by means of a circle or wreath of stars of increased size occupying the central portion of the blue field of that part of the flag, known as the "union." His designs, embodying from forty-four to forty-nine States, inclusive, are well conceived and compactly drawn, with no scattering stars. It is not unlikely that the ideas here developed by the



THE FIELD IS REARRANGED.

artist will elicit, as Secretary Foster said, when the designs were shown to him, "read the acceptance and perhaps adoption." They will be sent to Washington at an early date. The design should contain forty-five stars—the present number including the Mormon State. As stated before, Mr. Grafton's designs include six flags, being made up to provide for future contingency in the way of increase. The designs were recently shipped to Washington for inspection by the authorities there.

Rockefeller Takes to the Bicycle.

John D. Rockefeller is a bicycle enthusiast. While spending the summer at one of his residences near Cleveland, the mania attacked him in most virulent form. He had never before shown the slightest inclination for worldly amusements of any kind, but the bicycle entranced him. Mr. Rockefeller aroused several of his millionaire associates, and they have had great sport on the asphalt pavements and country roads about Cleveland.

A VERY NECESSARY ARTICLE.—Ottman—What do you think is the hardest thing to raise on a farm? Haystack—The money to work it.—Truth.

By the time a man makes up with his wife because of the spring house-cleaning the fall house-cleaning begins. —Atchison Globe.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day—A Budget of Fun.

Sprinkles of Sense.
THE "hey-day" of life generally comes when we grow hard of hearing. —Richmond Dispatch.

TEACHER.—Is the English language a dead language? Precocious pupil.—Naw, but she's murdered every day! It isn't always the man who prays the loudest at prayer meeting that people believe in most. —Ram's Horn.

THE tanned shoe is going out, just as the tanned summer girl is coming in from the seaside. —St. Louis Republic.

LIEUTENANT (admiring his image in the mirror)—"And yet they call women the fair sex." —Ellegende Blaetter.

"Tis," said the bachelor, as he paid for sewing on a button, "is what is meant by a single tax." —Cleveland Plaindealer.

WHEN some ministers struggle with a sermon a limited round contest is preferable to a fight to a finish. —Yonkers Gazette.

HE—"I'm not half as bad a husband as you thought I'd be, am I?" SHE—"No; you've been disappointing in everything." —Truth.

THIS old world is so full of beauty that a man has to shut his eyes and walk in the night time not to see it. —Atlanta Constitution.

An enthusiastic person is seldom a favorite. Don't admire anything. Always look as though you have better at home. —Atchison Globe.

SHE—"How fearful it must be for a great singer to know she had lost her voice." HE—"It's much more torturing when she doesn't know it." —Tid-Bits.

"JAPAN says she proposes to demolish China," said Mr. Blykins. "She ought to have our servant girl," replied his wife, wearily. —Atlanta Constitution.

FRIEND.—Well, Doc, how's business? **Doctor.**—Fine. Got two new cases in the next room. **Friend.**—What, smallpox? **Doctor.**—No, champagne. —Truth.

DR. EMERSON.—Years ago the doctors used to bleed their patients for about everything they had. Van Pelt.—The practice doesn't change much, does it? —Truth.

"TELL me, mammy, dear, why does papa always scold nurse when you're there and play hide-and-seek with her when you're not there?" —New York Journal.

JILSON says that since the introduction of shoemaking machinery the old-time disciples of St. Crispin have had to dole down a peg or two. —Buffalo Courier.

CLARA.—"Were there any marrying men down at the beach this summer?" **Cor.**—"Yes; there were two ministers and a justice of the peace." —Yonkers Statesman.

MAR wants but little here below. And gets a blessed sight less. For him to even set a shoe is cause for thankfulness. —Cincinnati Tribune.

ENFANT TERRIBLE.—Proud Father (to friend)—This is my youngest son. Frank, this is Mr. Jackson. Frank (brightly)—Is that the man who married my mama and afterwards had more money than brains? —Truth.

A MAN with a donkey for sale, hearing that a friend wanted to buy one, sent him the following, written on a postal card: "Dear Jack; if you are looking for a really good donkey, don't forget me." —Tid-Bits.

MRS. MCWATERS.—"My dear, a tramp came here to-day and stole some of my freshly made biscuits. McWaters (getting his revolver)—"Where is he, and I'll put him out of his agony." —Syracuse Post.

"AREN'T you afraid that statue will shrink if it be left out in the rain?" asked the cheerful idiot. "Shrink?" said his host. "What an ideal!" "I didn't know, you know. I thought it might become a statue wet." —Cincinnati Tribune.

DEHAMME.—Back to town so soon? **Barnes Turner.**—Even so. We played in Plunkville to no one but dead heads, and two of them brought suit against us for loss of their time in witnessing the play. —Indianapolis Journal.

OLDSKIDS.—Do you really believe that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the sons? **Youngsacids.**—Certainly. Didn't the governor say he couldn't let me have that fifty this morning because he lost it at poker last night? —Buffalo Courier.

A POLICEMAN'S PERIL.—"Dolan won't put an duty in citizens' clothes 'til their rights," said a member of the force. "Dolan's got along." "Terrible! Not wan of the fruitstand! dagos recognized him without his uniform, and the poor man like to starved to death." —Washington Star.

MRS. WICKWIRE.—Goodness! There are fifty-two carloads of toothpicks turned out in this country every year. I wonder who uses all of them? **Mr. Wickwire.**—About fifty carloads of them slip down into the lining of fellows' vests, I guess. —Indianapolis Journal.

THE lady of the house—Why don't you go to work? Don't you know that a rolling stone gathers no moss? **Browning.**—The tramp—Madame, not to evade your question at all, but merely to obtain information, may I ask of what practical utility moss is to a man in my condition? —Tid-Bits.

Gen. Sherman and the Poet Stanton.
Frank L. Stanton, the Georgia poet, preserves a queer memory of General Sherman. When the Union forces invaded Savannah the General placed a guard at the house of the poet's father, who was a Northern man, and afterward Sherman, taking him upon his knee, said: "This is a fine fellow, but his head is a heap too big." Stanton became a "devil" in a printing office and afterward a compositor before he began to produce the verses that have made him celebrated in the South.

